THE DAILY GAZETTE:
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T. P. HOUSTON, M. M. LONG.
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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE BORDER RAID CLAIM BILL.

To-day in all probability the bill known by the above caption will come up in the Legislature for final action. It has been carefully framed and guarded, and having passed through a committee composed of most reliable members appointed to inquire into its legality and the just character of the claims presented, and as it was reported back with favorable recommendation, we have no doubt it will pass without any great opposition. The bill does not contemplate the payment in money of the claims of those citizens of the border counties who suffered so seriously from the rebel raids of 1861 and 1864, but provides for an abatement of State taxes equivalent to the amount of losses actually sustained from the vandalism of the invading armies. Owing to the fact that precedents have been established, whereby the United States Government has fully acknowledged liability to similar obligations growing out of the late war, it is assumed, and with correctness, that these claims on the general government can much more readily be collected if held by our Commonwealth instead of many hundreds of private citizens. If the bill should pass, the State will own the claim against the United States and will at once set about to take the proper steps for its collection. Inasmuch as the claims are based on justice and equity, and as the amount of indemnity for actual loss sustained by the loyal people of the border counties will be refunded ultimately to our State Government by that of the United States, we think its final passage highly probable.

—Since writing the above we learn, by our Harrisburg telegrams, that the bill has passed its second reading in the Senate. A skeleton of its provisions will be found in the telegram.

ASPINWALL.

Coal and Oil Discovered.

ASPINWALL, April 25.—The President of the Cincinnati and Springfield Railway advertises to-day for proposals for grading, masonry, bridging and cross ties of the road between Cincinnati and Dayton, the road bed to be ready for the superstructure by December next.

AGAIN INDICTED.

Rev. M. P. Gaddis has been again indicted by the United States Grand Jury for neglect of duty while Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Second district, for receiving unlawful bribes, and for offering a bribe to an Assistant Assessor, to induce him to allow Gaddis to commit frauds in office.

AN INJUNCTION.

F. E. Luere & Co., obtained a temporary injunction, restraining John H. Park, J. Lafayette Cole, and others, employees of Pierce & Walton, from manufacturing and selling Dr. Roback's medicines.

ROBBERY OF POST OFFICE ROBBED.

The post office at Wilmington, Ohio, was entered by burglars on Monday night and robbed of $600 in stamps.

STABBED FATALLY.

W. H. Dunning was stabbed by Albert Johnson, at Piqua, on Saturday evening, and has since died. Dunning was ejecting Johnson from a saloon.

A BISHOP DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Bishop D. W. Clark, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is lying dangerously ill at his residence.

MILWAUKEE.

A New Communication with the Mississippi.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 25.—The steamer "Lumberman" made a trip from Oshkosh, Wis., to Prairie Du Chein, up the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, in steamboat. She found good water the whole route. Should canal communication be opened to the Lakes this will form an important water communication from the Mississippi river east.

POSTPONED.

The managers of the Milwaukee Musical Societies' Gift Concert have postponed the distribution of prizes until Thursday, May 25th, when it will positively take place. The enterprise has been vastly extended and the only limited that it has been impossible to obtain full reports from all the agents up to date, so as to make up the schedule so that the drawing could take place satisfactory to all on the day appointed. About 80,000 tickets have been sold and T. T. Baker Cashier of the Milwaukee National Bank and Treasurer of the Society certifies to ninety-five thousand dollars in cash and there is considerable more in the hands of agents. The managers announce that the Society will hold no tickets and what remain unsold at the time the drawing will be burned and the corresponding number put in the wheel. The drawing committee being composed of such men as Alexander Mitchel, President of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad; ex-Mayor O'Neil, S. S. Merrill, General Manager Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, and other prominent citizens, insures fair play. So far it has been a great success, and the citizens of Milwaukee are gratified at the liberal responses from sister cities.

PHILADELPHIA.

Colleries Resuming Work.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—A dispatch from Wilkesbarre says: Six colleries in this vicinity have gone to work—the Enterprise, Pretty Bowkley, Pleasant Valley, Warrior Run, Nottingham and Chauncey. There will be a meeting of the Wilkesbarre coal and iron company this evening.

CINCINNATI.

Fire—Two Children Burned to Death.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—About five o'clock this morning the small dwelling house of B. C. Foster at the depot was discovered on fire, and in a few minutes the house was in flames. Mr. Foster and his wife barely escaped death, while two children perished in the flames. Jennie, aged four years, was burst to acrisp. Lloyd, aged twelve, leaped from an upper window and was so badly burnt that he died in four hours.

Loss to the building and clothing about $500: no insurance.

Proposals.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 95. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

HARRISBURG.

State Legislature.

MORE DEAD LOCK.

New Gas Companies.

BILLS PASSED.

Our Public Park.

BORDER RAID BILL.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 25, 1871.

SENATE.

THE DEAD LOCK NOT BROKEN.

Two hours were occupied in discussing how the bills on the private calendars now in order should be considered—whether in their order on the lists or on call; and finally the Democratic majority decided that only Senate bills should be considered on call, which still locks up the House bills.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. ANDERSON, incorporating the Coke Gas Company of Pittsburgh for the supply of Allegheny county, not intended as a rival for the general supply, but for the manufacturing establishments on a new plan, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Mr. RANDALL, making the terms of County Treasurers three years and extending the terms of present Treasurers three years.

Mr. KERR, authorizing the Commissioners of Butler county to publish lists of jurors.

Mr. WHITE, providing for final adjournment on May 10, which the Senate refused to read a second time by a vote of fourteen to eighteen.

BILLS PASSED.

A bill enabling New Brighton to establish a water works. Passed.

A bill authorizing the Central School Board to borrow fifty thousand dollars. Passed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

FIFTH AVENUE BRIDGE.

The bill originating in the Senate, incorporating the New Market Bridge Company of Pittsburgh, was called up under rule by Mr. ANDERSON, who changed the title and amended the bill to the Fifth Avenue Bridge Company, the latter having passed the House and it passed finally as amended.

BILLS PASSED.

The following Senate bills passed:

Allowing Allegheny city to purchase any turnpike or plank road within its boundaries.

Establishing a ferry over the Ohio at Freedom.

Securing farmers and others against losses of horses, cattle, &c., by railroad in Beaver county.

PRIVATE BILLS.

About fifty Senate private bills passed.

EVENING SESSION.

THE BORDER RAID BILL.

The majority report of the special Committee on the border claims was again read.

Mr. WHITE presented a minority report signed by himself against the bill.

Mr. DUNCAN opened the discussion for the bill.

Mr. WHITE spoke against the bill and offered a substitute for the revision of claims and submission of the same by the Governor to the general government for payment which was lost, yeas 32, nays 39.

The bill then passed the second reading, yeas 18; nays 14.

This bill provides for a careful revision of claims by two Commissioners in York, two in Franklin, two in Adams, two in Cumberland and Perry, and two in Fulton and Bedford to be appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, the Governor appointing competent counsel to represent the Commonwealth, when the Governor and State Treasurer shall sign and issue certificates of indebtedness, countersigned by the Auditor General and exempt from all taxation except of the United States. The State Treasurer shall annually appropriate one hundred and seventy thousand dollars to pay the interest on these certificates until liquidated by the general government, the whole amount not to exceed two millions eight hundred thousand dollars.

HOUSE.

The bill incorporating the Pittsburgh Consolidation Gas Company reported favorably.

The bill, by Mr. Taylor, of Taylor, Allegheny, Alderman of the Ninth ward, to reside out of the ward. Passed.

Mr. PUTNEY objected to the bill incorporating Hilldale borough, Allegheny.

The Pittsburgh Public Park bill passed the first reading.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

The following House bills were passed:

Authorizing the Governor to appoint a gauger and inspector of crude and refined petroleum in Clarion and Armstrong counties.

A supplement relative to the police district of Robinson township.

Mr. TAYLOR had passed the Senate bill authorizing the Central School Board to borrow fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. ROBB opposed the bill of inspector of grain and seeds in Allegheny county, which was defeated.

THE ECONOMY RAILROAD.

Mr. MCATEER opposed, and Messrs. WHITE and WARNER favored the bill incorporating the Pittsburgh and Economy Railroad Company, which passed by a vote of 46 to 38. Messrs. Fulton and McConnell opposed.

Mr. HUMPHREYS' bill relative to screens, weight and measurement of bituminous coal, which was sustained by Messrs. HUMPHREYS, WHITE and SCHNATTERLY, passed the first reading.

CHICAGO

Smothered Her Infant.

CHICAGO, April 25.—At Winnebiek county, Iowa, a few days ago Mrs. John Lanber smothered her infant three weeks old, and then committed suicide by throwing herself under a train of cars.

JUDICIAL ELECTION.

The official vote of Wisconsin at the late judicial election gives Judge Wm. Pitt Lyon, Republican, 11,634 majority over Pulling, Democrat.

RAILROAD WAR.

The war at Peoria, Illinois, between the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Peoria & Rock Island Railroads, was very exciting. Last night the roads disputed the right of way, right to run trains on a certain track. The Peoria, Rock Island determined, at about four o'clock, to force a passage with a train and coupling. Five engines together attempted to force the obstructions. The Chicago, Rock Island stood the charge with three engines hitched together. Both parties united, and made another attempt an hour or more, the Mayor refusing to interfere, when, finally, the Peoria & Rock Island track shot from the heels, and was then restored. To-day both roads have been enjoined by the others.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Crops Damaged.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Scorching winds are again damaging the crops in Central California.

HORSES SOLD

Large bands of horses are being sold at from seven dollars a head for Los Angelos County and driven to Salt Lake and Montana

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A highwayman shot one Horrie near Marysville yesterday knocking him off his horse and stunning him, killing him. He robbed him. Horrie subsequently recognized him at Marysville and arrested him.

FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

John G. Reinhardt, a saloon keeper at Grass Valley, and his wife were both found dead in a room adjoining the saloon this morning. The woman had a deep cut in her throat, then sawed both her arms to the bone with a knife and ran into an adjoining room where she bled to death. They had not lived happily together.

ROWDYISM.

Rowdyism at Sunday picnics has become so outrageous that the Catholic clergy, by order of the Archbishop, are exhorting their congregations to abandon them altogether.

CANADA.

Railroad Consolidation.

TORONTO, April 25.—An agreement has been concluded between the Great Western and Michigan Central Railroad Companies for a period of twenty years, under which the entire through earnings are to be put into a joint purse and then divided. Both Companies also bind themselves not to interchange traffic with any new lines across Canada or Michigan. The agreement consolidates the lines through Detroit river and makes them one through traffic between Buffalo to Suspension Bridge. The tunnel to connect the two lines under Detroit river is also to be commenced forthwith.

That Excursion Party.

JACKSONVILLE, Kan., April 25.—The Stevens' Excursion party reached this place from the Indian territory this evening, and will return to Sidalia on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

The Mississippi Crevasses—Legal Tender Act—Steamship Arrivals—The Erie Cases—The French Consulate Irregularities—A Prussian Forger—The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Failure—Panel House Dodges.

NEW YORK, April 25, 1871.

THE MISSISSIPPI CREVASSES.

A dispatch from New Orleans of a late hour last night says that the whole city is filled with rumors of the crevasse and probable inundations. Careful inquiry and personal investigation reduces the number of crevasses from which imminent danger is anticipated to four at Poverty Point, Wallace plantation and Bonnet Carre above the city, and Morao plantation below. To-night three of these were reported under control, leaving the break at Bonnet Carre alone to be combatted. Here the danger is great and imminent, the waters of the great river rushing through with a roaring sound, audible for miles, plowing a channel fifty feet deep far into the vacant lands, while the levee rapidly crumbles into its boiling waters. Piles, four feet deep, driven twenty feet into the ground and packed with sand bags are swept away like reeds. No efforts can now close the crevasse, and as soon as the flood has cut its way into the lake, the latter will overflow the whole rear portion of the city of New Orleans.

LATER.—The latest news is that the Bonnet Carre crevasse is still extending, and that twelve miles of the Jackson Railroad has been washed away. Two other crevasses, one at Point Manair, west of Baton Rogue, and one on the McDonough estate, below the city, are reported.

THE LEGAL TENDER ACT.

The *Tribune's* Washington special has the following important intelligence; The decision of the Supreme Court in the cases involving the constitutionality of the legal-tender act of 1862, concerning which there has been so much interest felt for some time past, will be made known in open court on Monday next in the presence of a full bench. The opinions, however, for there will be two, will not be delivered until the meeting of the court at the next term, in December, in order that they may have time to be put in perfect them in a case of such magnitude and involving such momentous consequences. It is thought this decision is final, as the court will probably hereafter refuse to consider the points involved, inasmuch as a full bench will now participate in the judgment. The court will decide not only as to the liability of contracts made before the passage of the act, but of those made since. It has been positively ascertained that the decision will reverse the decision of the court in the previous case by deciding the legal tender act unconstitutional, that contracts made before the war may be fulfilled by the payment of greenbacks. In this decision the court will stand as follows: Affirming the constitutionality of the act: Justices Miller, Davis, Swayne, Bradley and strong: against: Chief Justice Chase, Justices Wilson, Clifford and Field. As to the constitutionality of the act as applicable to contracts made since its passage, there is some doubt as to how the Court will stand, although it is certain that the legality of the act will be affirmed, as in the other case, and perhaps by a larger number of Judges. The court, on Monday, will announce several other cases, and will then end the term by an adjournment until December.

THE FRENCH CONSULATE CHANGE.

The following is said to be the official story in connection with the recent displacement of M. Victor Place as French Consul at this port: At the beginning of the recent war between France and Prussia the French Government contracted with the Remington Arms Company for 100,000 rifles, and then took possession of the company, and for all that could be manufactured until further orders. The Consul developed the duty of receiving and paying for the arms and shipping them to France. He did not, however, it is said assume the responsibilities of this position himself, but appointed a person named Hector Chauvitau as his agent and installed him in the office in Broadway. To Chauvetau were referred all the manufacturers of fire arms who applied for contracts and he allowed him a commission of one per cent. on all purchases made to the French government. Place also, it is reported charged the French government two per cent. commission upon all payments made and deducted that commission from the funds in hand. He justified himself by referring to an old regulation by which a commission of two per cent. was formerly allowed to the Consul general in this city on all purchases of tobacco made by him on behalf of this government. As he failed to have paid over the last mentien millions dollars for arms, ammunition and provisions. During the war his commission must have amounted to more than a million and a half dollars. It is said this large amount is comparatively insignificant when compared with other amounts which the French nation has been defrauded of here by somebody, through the process of buying arms at one price and selling them to the French government at a higher rate. For instance, 200,000 new Springfield muskets bought at $13 and 11,000 second-hand Springfields bought at $9.30, were charged to the French government at $23.30 each. In another case thirty-five batteries of Napoleon guns were bought at $9,000 a battery and were sold to the French Government at $16,000 a battery. On another occassion it is reported the agents in New York exported three hundred barrels of beef originally purchased at $14 per barrel and charged the French Government $25 50 per barrel clearing over $300,000 by the transaction. About a month ago M. Billaigne de Buchas, formerly Consul at Charleston arrived at the French Consulate with a special mission and left safe and safe. A French committee will, it is said, thoroughly investigate all these charges, and it is hinted, that some well-known citizens, said to have influence at Washington, will be shown to have been interested in the speculation.

FIRE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company was held this afternoon. W. F. Hunn, an accountant, who was requested to examine the books and draw up a statement, read his report, which showed that for several years Secretary Doughty had been practicing a series of frauds and irregularities, involving the company in losses. The investigation is yet incomplete. It was said that besides the legitimate outlays by the company, $150,000 has been spirited away. Mr. Haines, president of the Company who was present at the meeting was severely reflected upon as there were entries in the books which placed his name in question. It has been ascertained that the capital of the company is only $100,000, and stockholders desire a continuance of the examination and Haines himself recently desired it. Attention to-day was passed and a new committee appointed for that purpose.

PANEL THIEVES.

When the *Tribune* reporters some weeks ago instigated the panel house business, they found some of the thieves chuckling over a recent robbery of $500,000 of United States bonds from a wealthy citizen of Ohio. It has since been discovered that some time after his return home, the receivers who had, as usual, come into possession of the bonds, caused letters to be sent to their victim offering to return them for a certain price. He answered that as he had caveated the bonds at Washington as soon as they were lost, he would give only fifty dollars for their return. It appears, however, that he did not care so much, for the holders of the bonds had no difficulty in ascertaining, and they renewed their proposals for the return of the property. They also sent letters to the rests. The loser of the bonds was once a prominent State officer in Ohio, and is a man of wealth and high standing.

THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

The eighty-first anniversary dinner of the St. George's Society took place last evening at Delmonico's. Among those present were Gen. Sherwell, Jno. D. Dale, Jas. W. Girard and other prominent citizens. Letters regretting their inability to attend, were received from Sir Edward Thornton, members of the High Commission, and others.

THE ERIE LITIGATION.

The United States Master in equity White, granted to-day to the counsel of Heath, Raphael & Co., the English Erie stockholders, a certificate setting forth that Jay Gould has refused to produce the books of the Erie Company in Court on the ground that he would yield not to any authority he possessed under the charter.

FUGITIVE FORGER.

Gustavia Adolph Roden, a fugitive forger from Prussia, has been held by Commissioner White to be sent back to Prussia as soon as a warrant of removal has been signed by the President of the United States.

HORSES BURNED.

Bailey's stable, at Princetown, N. J., was entirely destroyed by fire at two o'clock this morning, and fourteen horses burned; several valued at $500 each. No insurance.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

A number of members of the Blossom and Amphitrite sailors will start to-day, under the leadership of Owen W. Brennan, on a three months trip across the continent.

ARRIVED AT MONTREAL.

A Montreal dispatch says the steamers Peruvian and Ottawa, from Europe have arrived.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVED.

The City of London, from Liverpool, has arrived.

ST. LOUIS.

The President's Trip.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—President Grant with a party of leading citizens representing the various professions and business interests and of all political opinions, went on an excursion to Jefferson barracks to-day, Thos. Allen, President of the Iron Mountain Railroad, furnishing the train for the purpose. Returning, they stopped at South St. Louis, and visited the Vulcan Iron Works and witnessed the drawing of a blast, and inspected various improvements in that part of the city, and then returned to the mansion of the Hon. Henry L. Blow ex-Minister to Brazil, where they partook of an elegant supper. After the supper Thomas Allen toasted the President, who replied by proposing the health of Mr. Blow, and the latter gentleman made a few remarks, after which the party reviewing the growth of that interest in this vicinity; giving much information on the subject. President held a levee at the residence of Mr. Benton from seven to nine o'clock, and at ten departed by the Toledo and St. Louis railroad for Edwardsville, in a special car. Vice-President Colfax will deliver a speech. The visit of the President here has been very quiet and unostentatious, being made on private business and has no political significance whatever.

FIRE.

The large distillery of Matzson, Henderson & Co., at Louisiana, Missouri, was burned last Saturday. It had just been built at a cost of $44,000, and had been in operation only two days. It was insured for $22,500 in Missouri and Ohio offices, but their names are not reported. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

SUICIDE.

Horace Hanney suicided at the Meinzer House, Centralia, Illinois, on Monday night, by taking a dose of morphine.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

The Civil War.

ON TO PARIS.

Sorties by Insurgents.

MORE ELECTIONS.

The German Troops Moving.

PREPARING FOR THE ATTACK.

FRANCE.

LIGHT CANNONADE.

VERSAILLES, April 24, Evening.—Fort Mont Valerien slightly cannonaded the Maillot gate of Paris to-day.

DUCROT RESIGNS.

Ducrot has resigned.

RESUMING HOSTILITIES.

PARIS, April 24, Evening.—The expected resumption of hostilities did not take place today, but it is expected that hostilities will be resumed to-morrow.

REVENGE.

The Communist newspapers to-day concentrate their attack upon the Thiers placard, and entreat the chief of order to be in readiness to avenge their brethren who were murdered in the recent butchery in the Place Vendome.

INTERVIEWING.

LONDON, April 25.—A *Times'* special from Versailles says: President Thiers had a long interview yesterday with Prince Albert of Saxony and Chief Justice Chase.

CHARENTON OCCUPIED.

Fort Charenton was occupied by a detachment of the Versailles army.

REACTION IN FAVOR OF NAPOLEON.

A strong reaction favorable to the restoration of Napoleon is reported to have set in in the provinces.

DUC D'AUMALE FOR PRESIDENT.

A number of the Deputies to the Assembly are forming a scheme to make Duc D'Aumale President of the Republic.

PARIS TO BE BOMBARDED.

The *News'* special from Versailles says that Thiers has resolved to bombard Paris when the forts east and north of the city are delivered up by the Prussians.

INSURGENT SORTIE.

The insurgents made a sortie on Sunday towards Chatillon, but were repulsed at the barricade held by the Versailles troops, but were eventually repulsed with heavy loss.

HAS RETURNED.

Douai has replied to Ducrot.

A CIRCULAR BY M. THIERS.

VERSAILLES, April 25.—M. Thiers has issued a circular bearing date 24th in which he says: That the Chief Executive has justified in engineering works and concentrating our troops. New corps have been formed at Bourges, Chalons and Nevers, composed of the heroes of Gravelotte. Generals Douai and Clinchant will command them. The late engagements at Bagneaux were a success for our troops who captured a red flag from the enemy. The great operation will soon commence.

ON TO PARIS.

LONDON, April 25.—A dispatch from Dieppe says a detachment of the insurgents of the Commune to hasten to Paris has been displayed there, but was destroyed by the authorities. The inflammatory document had no effect upon the inhabitants.

AT BAGNEAUX.

A dispatch from Versailles to-day says a lively cannonade is heard this morning at Bagneaux.

VISITORS.

M. Thiers and Marshal McMahon have visited the trenches at Chatillon.

AT WORK.

VERSAILLES, April 25.—A heavy cannonade from the batteries of the Versailles army at Mendon, Creteuil and Chatillon was opened this morning on Fort D'Issy and Vanves and the ramparts at Point du Jour.

MORE ELECTIONS.

M. Picard has issued a circular to the Prefects of Departments, in the effect that the elections soon to be held, will be followed by those for filling vacancies in the Assembly and Council General.

GERMAN OCCUPATION.

The *Official Journal* to-day announces that until the insurrection is quelled, the Germans will continue to hold certain forts on the north side of Paris, because the government is without credit.

FLYING FROM BOMBARDMENT.

PARIS, April 25.—Hostilities has been suspended at Nuilly to allow the inhabitants to remove. The Commune has made a requisition upon the vacant houses in Paris for refugees from the bombardment.

RESIGNED.

Regnault has resigned the office of Delegate to the Ministry of Public Safety and is succeeded by Cournet. Pyatt has withdrawn his resignation.

GERMANS MOVING.

The Germans are abandoning the left bank of the Seine. The soldiers of the Commune occupied certain forts thus given up. A flag of truce soon made its appearance from the insurgent lines and proceeded to the scene of the act, whereupon the Communists, at the order of General Cluzeret, evacuated the forts.

AT NUILLY.

During the suspension of hostilities at Nuilly the troops of the two armies will hold their respective positions, and fire ceases all along the lines.

STRONG POSITIONS.

In several reconnoisances by the Communists troops recently made the Versailles forces were found in occupancy of strong positions. They were attacked but without material result. The army of the Assembly is mainly engaged in the establishment of new batteries.

COWARDICE.

General Dombrowski demands the prosecution of the chiefs of the 220th and 221st battalions of the National Guards for cowardice.

ALLEGED COMMUNE SUCCESS.

The commandant at Fort Montrouge claims a victory for the forces of the Commune under his orders.

RETURNED.

The delegates recently sent to Lyons have returned to Paris and will present to the Commune an account of the proceedings.

[Special to N. Y. Tribune.]

CLUZERET AND ROCHEFORT ARREST.

LONDON, April 25.—Paris advices yesterday state that Cluzeret and the Central Committee are quarreling. Cluzeret is accused of treasonable Carnival in disguise, and his arrest is threatened.

ENGLAND.

A GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

LONDON, April 25.—At the close of the debate on the Budget in the House of Commons last night, a vote was taken on Dixon's motion adverse to the proposed tax on matches, and resulted favorably to the Government.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVAL.

The steamship City of Paris, from New York April 15th, arrived at Queenstown at 6:30 this morning.

NOT YET REPORTED.

The steamship Oceanica, which left New York on the same day, and passed Sandy Hook thirty minutes ahead of the City of Paris, has not yet been reported at Queenstown.

A STEAMER REPORTED LOST.

LONDON, April 25.—It is reported that the steamship Queen of the Thames, from Melbourne, bound to London, has been lost and that a large number of passengers were drowned. No particulars.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

The great race for two thousand guineas, three year old colts and fillies, came off to-day at Newmarket. Out of eighty-two subscribers only thirteen faced the start. The race was won by Bothwell, Sterling was second and King of the Forest third.

LEGISLATIVE.

LONDON, April 25.—In the House of Commons this evening, Gladstone stated that he had assumed the responsibility of ordering the police to prevent anti match tax demonstrations.

D'Israeli gave notice of a resolution to the effect that the financial plans of the government were unsatisfactory to the House and should be reconsidered.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then announced that the government seeing the vio lence of the opposition to the measure would withdraw the match project and would propose a substitute on Thursday.

BOSTON.

Probable Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, April 25.—A quantity of wreck stuff has been found in Boston Bay which renders it most certain that the bark Merrimac of Boston from Montevideo to this port, has been lost and probably with all on board. It is likely that she was run down and sunk by an outward bound vessel.

A FORGER.

George Nutler, of New Durham, New Hampshire, who sailed under an assumed named from Portland for Liverpool on Saturday, is charged with uttering forged orders to the amount of $45,000. He obtained $20,000 from Dover Bank.

MADISON.

Official Vote.

MADISON, April 25.—The official vote of the State for Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, gives Lyon, Republican, 11,634 over Pulling, Democrat.

FOR BOSTON.

Governor Fairchild left for Boston this morning to deliver the annual address before the reunion of the Army of the Potomac, taking place in that city in May.

THE CAPITAL.

Supreme Court Cases.

NEW CENSUS.

A Minister Recalled.

THE WEATHER.

Chief Justice Chase.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1871.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

A recent opinion given by the Supreme Court in the case of Day vs. Buffington, in which it was held that the salary of a Judge of a State Court was not liable to income tax, has been brought before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for a decision. In the very important question as to the liability of other State officers to pay income tax on their salaries, the opinion referred to was based on the argument that if the right of the General Government to tax Judges' salaries is once admitted then State judiciaries might be taxed out of existence. Other State officers appeal from the assessments made upon their salaries, holding that the argument applies to their cases as well as to those of Judges. The question involved is an extremely important one, as a decision in the cases now pending similar to that already given would probably be followed by a demand from all parts of the country for drawbacks of all tax on salaries paid since the income tax was imposed. The question would also be raised as to the legality of the income tax on the fees of Sheriffs and other officers, whose salaries are not fixed.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

It is understood the Chief Justice, whose health is still improving, will remain here about a week longer, when he will visit Bethseda Springs, in Wisconsin, or join Mrs. Hoyt in Europe. The Chief Justice will hardly undertake a long walk daily, and to devote many hours of each day to his studies and his books. The colored Democratic meeting here, which is occupied with the High Commission, will proceed to their Districts to hold their Courts.

THE ENGLISH MATCH QUESTION

Commissioner Pleasanton to-day received a dispatch from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, from London, as follows: Please cable immediately how the tax on frictions matches works. Did its imposition derange the manufacture or check consumption? What yield this year?

General Pleasanton made the following reply:

Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, London.

The tax on friction matches works well: manufacture is not deranged or checked; yield two million dollars per annum.

PLEASANTON.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours. On the Pacific coast the barometer has continued to rise with increasing South-west winds. The cloudy and threatening weather reported on Monday evening as prevailing from Minnesota to Mississippi, had on Tuesday morning brought light rains to the regions south of Indiana and Illinois, with rapid declination of pressure on the lower lakes. Fresh to brisk winds have during the day prevailed along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, with cloudy weather developing and occasional light rains in Pennsylvania and in the Central Mississippi Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that on Tuesday night the barometer will continue to fall over the Lake district, and that on Wednesday cloudy and rainy weather will be the very generally experienced from Wisconsin to Alabama and eastward, with brisk winds in the middle and eastern States.

A BALL.

The sons of the British members of the Joint High Commission, together with some distinguished guests, will give a ball on Friday night in their young lady and bachelor friends at Phelps' mansion.

RECALLED.

Mazell, the Netherlands Resident Minister, has been recalled from this country and appointed to another diplomatic post.

THE CENSUS.

It is expected that full returns of the census of the entire country will be received by May first.

LEFT.

Senator Harlan left Washington this evening for Iowa.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

Proposition of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—A dispatch from Wilkesbarre says the following proposition has been submitted by the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company to the Committee of miners: If the difficulty at present existing is satisfactorily arranged, the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company will resume work at their colleries on or before the first of May, under the following conditions:

The men of your District number twelve, Workingmen's Benevolent Association will pass the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we do hereby adopt the decision of the Hon. Wm. Elwell, Umpire, made at Mauch Chunk, April 19th, as just and final between the men and the Company, and hereby pledge ourselves to be governed by the same in all particulars.

Resolved, That a standing committee of six persons be chosen, three by the company and three by the men, to whom all questions as to wages or to any and all other differences which may hereafter arise between the company and men, except such as are already settled by the decision of Judge Elwell, shall be submitted for settlement, a majority of whom shall make decisions, and in case said committee shall be unable to decide by a majority, they shall choose a seventh man as umpire, whose decision shall be final, binding on both parties.

And it is further resolved that hereafter if any difficulty, disagreement or dissatisfaction shall arise on the part of either men or company, the work at the Collieries shall not be on that account suspended but the men shall keep steady at work and all differences to be settled by the committee mentioned in the several resolutions.

[Signed.] CHARLES PARRISH, PRESIDENT.

THE PROPOSITION ACCEPTED.

WILKESBARRE, April 25.—At a meeting of miners held here this afternoon, the proposition made by Mr. Parrish, President of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, was taken up and passed after striking out the words "as to wages" in the second resolution, which was not acceptable to Mr. Parrish.

AT MAUCH CHUNK.

MAUCH CHUNK, April 25.—The meeting of the miners of the Lehigh Valley region was held to-day and adjourned after refusing to submit their differences to arbitration.

ACCEPTED.

ASHLAND, April 25.—The operator's proposition was accepted by the Miners' District No. 9, at a meeting held at Shenandoah City this evening.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—River 14 feet. Arrived—Minneola from Memphis: Charmer from Evansville. Departed—R. R. Hudson for Wheeling; Champion for St. Louis. Slight rain during the forenoon.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—Arrived—Richmond, from St. Louis. Departed—James Howard and Continental, for St. Louis; St. Mary's and Mollie Ebert, for Cincinnati.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 25.—Warm and showery. River falling. Departed—Minnehaha, Vicksburg; Legal Tender, White Wing, Potomac, Cincinnati; Glencoe, Somerville; Leonidas, New Orleans; City of Alton and City of Vicksburg, St. Louis. Trains commence running on the Little Rock Railroad to-morrow.

CAIRO, April 25.—Valid, for Louisville, Memphis, 14; M. N. C. Wilson, Cairo to Memphis, 4; Joseph Fillmore, Cairo to St. Louis, 8; J. Hamp McDonald, Ohio River, Louisville; Belle of St. Louis, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 9; Anna, Cincinnati to St. Louis, noon; City of Cheraw, St. Louis to Memphis, 4 P. M. River stationary. Weather cloudy and indications of rain. Mercury 68.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—Arrived—City of Pekin from Peoria, H. C. Yager and Dexter, New Orleans, Grand Tower, Memphis, Rob Roy from Keokuk, Phil Sheridan from St. Paul, Iron side from Cairo. Departed—City of Pekin for Peoria, Julia for Vicksburg, Belle of Le Cross for St. Paul, W. J. Lewis for Kansas City, Bob Roy for Keokuk, Belle Lee for New Orleans. River rising. Weather cloudy and warm.

EVANSVILLE, April 25.—Cloudy and warm; signs of rain. The river is falling very slowly. Port list—Up, Kate Putnam 8 P. M.; Robert Mitchell 9 P. M. Down—Gladiator 9, Edinburg 11 last night. Up to-day—Idlewild 3; Sloan 3; Silver Moon 11; Fayette and Commercial 11; Belle and Barney 1; Nebraska 6, Ida Fulman 4. Down—Mary Ament 4:30; Rose Hite 4; Florence Lee 5; Arkansas Belle 6. Left Evansville from Cairo, Departed—City of Pekin for Peoria, Julia for Vicksburg, Belle of Le Cross for St. Paul, W. J. Lewis for Kansas City, Bob Roy for Keokuk, Belle Lee for New Orleans. River rising. Weather cloudy and warm. Arrived—Kate Robinson from St. Louis; Boaz from Memphis. Departed—Indiana for Cincinnati; Kate Robinson for Cincinnati. Boaz laid up to wait for water on the falls. P. W. Strader turned her freight over to the Indiana and is up for the time being. Her officers left for Cincinnati this evening. Little Condor brought in a tow of salt and other freight. The Pittsburg Chief will go

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of Pennsylvania,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY of MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLY, M. S. QUAY, JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries. ja27

BONDS at Frankfort, 90½.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110½@110¾.

THE ENTHUSIASTIC reception everywhere awarded President Grant on his present tour in the west, is full evidence of his continued popularity with the masses of the people.

A SUGGESTION, on the subject of defective flues, a common cause of fires, in a timely article signed "All Concerned" elsewhere in this issue, should be read and heeded. It is alike important and practicable.

THE RETIRING STATE TREASURER.—Gen. Irwin will retire from the office of State Treasurer on Monday next. His term of service has been one of the most successful in our financial history.—*Commercial.*

Why not say his greatest stroke of financiering was compelling Benjamin Singerly to sell his stock to him so as to keep the writer in a position the Water street stockholders had resolved he should relinquish?

HON. R. W. MACKEY will enter into office as Treasurer of this Commonwealth on Monday next. During the term he filled the very responsible position he gave full evidence of his financial and executive abilities, and it was generally conceded on all sides that he made one of the best, most careful and attentive officers who ever filled the place. He would have been his own successor on the expiration of his previous term had he not been betrayed by treacherous Republicans, but that episode in politics at the State Capital has well nigh been forgotten, and, Mr. Mackey's friends will enjoy the just triumph he will have obtained when again inducted into office.

THE PERIODICAL TROUBLES in the anthracite coal regions are about over, and peace and good order have been reestablished. It is exceedingly unfortunate that these provoking and disastrous strikes or disagreements should so often recur to mar and make wretched the lives of the miners. Now that things are again assuming shape, and confusion no longer reigns, it would be eminently wise and proper for the leading minds among both the operators and miners to counsel together as to the best method of preventing trouble in the future. A little harmonious action and conciliation on both sides now in providing against the recurrence of strikes might save a great deal of hardship all around.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN is the peculiar human enigma of our generation. He is a self-made man in all respects, and as some one has remarked in another instance, worships his creator with his whole heart and soul. His last brilliant scheme of establishing a colony on a gigantic scale near Omaha, Nebraska, is but another indication of his peculiar disposition, for coupled with his speculative plan he announces himself as a candidate of the people for the Presidency in 1872, hoping to secure the united votes of one million Irishmen and those of all the women of the land. His platform is Train, his principles Train, and his objective point the White House, for the which he seems to be a worthy contestant of the idiot Patrick McGinnis, who imagines that Grant has no right there and who has several times sought to gain owner. ship by the force of arms. Train for President and McGinnis for Vice-President would be a good ticket—for a lunatic asylum.

THE *Volksblatt*, a German paper published in this city, and professing to be an advocate of the principles of the Republican party, has a leading article upon the President's journey in the West, from which we make the following extract to show our readers in what manner it earns its right to call itself a Republican paper:

"In our mind, it does not show especially good taste to lay Mr. Grant, upon every occasion, before the public as an aspirant for re-election. He himself should be ashamed of it, because, as is well known, he declared himself, at the beginning of the Presidency, in favor of the so-called one term principle; that is, for the rule, only to elect one man once to be President. But perhaps this untimely agitation by his *fuseurs* has, at bottom, the intention of making him politically dead before next year. We believe that we may already give the assurance that his infamous bartering of arms has rendered him forever impossible with all German Republicans. We would rather not vote at all than vote again for Grant."

We presume the "we" here used is the true editorial pronoun, for we have yet to meet the German who attaches any blame to President Grant for the public sales of condemned arms, which we presume is alluded to above as "the infamous bartering in arms."

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* smarts under the severe review of its political course which we re-printed from the Uniontown *Standard* of last week, at the earnest solicitation of several leading Republicans of Fayette county. We must confess we were reluctant to publish the article because we did not like to surrender so much of our valuable space to the assertion of facts so common to all who know anything whatever about the *Commercial* and its "independent" political course, which may be interpreted into a constant desire to weaken the Republican party and to strengthen the opposition. Hereabouts no one takes any stock in its Republicanism, and very few care a button which way it throws its influence, for it is so light that it makes little difference where cast. Local history has recorded what the *Commercial* can do when it wildly goes "sloshing around" as it did in the most earnest, enthusiastic sanctimonious manner imaginable last Fall, for it then succeeded in neither weakening the Republican ranks to any perceptible extent, nor in strengthening the Democracy. We hope our weekly exchanges will refrain from tormenting the elephant on brimstone corner, for it is sick and weary and bad natured enough already without sticking more pins into the hardened hide.

IT WOULD seem from the tone of the cable telegrams received yesterday, that the people of France are beginning to recover somewhat from the stunning effects of the terrible blows they have recently received. Two elements seem to be at work. In the provinces the popularity of the Emperor, which was crushed by the overwhelming disasters of the war is beginning to assert itself again, aided greatly, no doubt, by his secret agents. And the friends of the Orleans family, abandoning the idea of royalty for the present seem to be working with the view of elevating the Duke of Aumale to the Presidency of the moderate Republic of which Thiers is now the leading representative. It is not singular that either of these forms of government should present many desirable features when compared with the anarchical sway of the Ultra-Americans who style themselves Republicans, and are now defying law and religion and drenching the capital of France with French blood. If Napoleon were to be restored it would be with different ideas and principles of Government from those which marked his previous course. But it would doubtless be hard to gain the army over again to a dynasty to which they attribute their recent disasters; and without the army governmental power is not possible in France. The Thiers Government appears at present in a measure to have the confidence of the military element, and if that Government is, as some suppose, working in the interests of the Orleans family, the result may be that the descendants of Louis Philippe will once more occupy the Tuileries.

REBECCA STREET RAILWAY.

For a long time past the numerous patrons of this road have complained, and not without good reason, at the lack of facilities offered by the management, who in turn have replied that, as the road was not a paying one, better arrangements could not be made. The cars have usually been run on 15, 17, and 20 minute time tables, that is, these spaces would intervene between the starting of the cars, and most of the residents in the lower part of Allegheny could make better time by walking home rather than waiting for the next car, and at the same time run the risk of it being overcrowded, by reason of the length of time that elapsed since the departure of the last one. The energetic and indefatigable President and General Manager, Captain Kountz, has frequently experimented by putting on more cars and shortening the intervals between them, but this always resulted in the same thing—a direct loss to the Company. Now he is about to make another trial, and of a different kind, in the hope of accomplishing the two desirable results—viz.: the accommodation of the public and the proper remuneration of the Company.

We understand that the company have ordered and expect soon to have on the road ten new car, somewhat smaller than the present ones, which will be run without a conductor, the driver collecting the fares. These cars will have but one door, but in other respects will be as neat, tidy and comfortable as those at present in use. Instead of twenty minutes intervening between their times of departure they will be run with but FIVE minutes between them. This will be a decided accommodation to the patrons of this line, whose long patience will thus be amply rewarded, and we hope that the change will result in handsome and remunerative receipts to the Company. It seems to us a very wise move, and only proves what we have always maintained that nothing will be left undone on the part of the Railway Company to make their road not only an accomodation, but an actual necessity to the public, provided a fair return will be made for their enterprise, labor and capital. We hail the event named above, and trust that it will be found "to pay."

CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE.

The appellation most universally applied to designate our great industrial mart—"the Smoky City," is a very appropriate and truthful one, for hardly any other town in the world is more thoroughly fumigated from e xtensive use of the exceedingly fumiferous bituminous coal in so many mills and workshops. The atmosphere is so heavily charged with thick, heavy, impenetrable smoke, that from no point or elevation can fair views of the city be obtained, and all our buildings are fucated with this same material in such a marked manner as to render them dull, dingy and unattractive. No matter how much we may pretend to be proud of such a component part in the air we breathe, or how anxious the most of us are to exaggorate to strangers its good and healthy qualities, or how well pleased we are to be distinguished and known abroad as the "Smoky" City, still we fully appreciate the fact, if we do not always confess it, that it is a positive and damaging nuisance, and one which we would all be glad to get rid of if we only knew how to do it successfully. Plans have been in operation in England and elsewhere by which smoke is consumed, and many inventions having the same object in view have been patented in this country, but up till the present time none have been practicably operated in this locality. However, we believe the great invention has at length been made, and that a *brighter* day is in store in the near future for our city. Several days ago, as will be remembered by our readers, our reporter announced in our local columns the success that attended a public exposition of Mr. P. W. Mackenzie's heat generating and smoke consuming apparatus now in operation at the extensive coal works of Charles H. Armstrong, Esq., in the Twelfth ward. Having much interest in the subject, and not a great deal of confidence in the new invention, we made a personal visit to the ground and inspected every part and parcel of the apparatus and were satisfied at once with its merits and practicability. We do not propose here giving any scientific description of the *modus operandi* of consuming smoke, but without mentioning how or by what process the result is gained, it will suffice to say it does the work well and thoroughly. The apparatus is very cheap and simple, and has the merit of consuming *all* that is in the coal, making no smoke, generating no gases that escape, and leaving the interior of the furnace and of the boilers perfectly clear of soot or other deposits. The stack emits not a particle of smoke, and its interior is left so clean that it could be rubbed with a white handkerchief without soiling the latter. By this apparatus fully fifty per cent. is saved in fuel, one hundred and sixty pounds of very inferior slack coal being now used with a fifteen horse-power boiler to run ten hours, and developing about five horse-power. The inventor is no novice or unskilled enthusiast, but to the contrary, is well and favorably known throughout the country as a practical mechanic and scientist, having been the patentee of Mackenzie's Furnace, Mackenzie's Blower and Mackenzie's Gas Exhaustér. He has devoted years of study to the present invention which when it is as generally known and appreciated as it deserves to be will revolutionize matters in the construction of furnaces. The attention of manufacturers is earnestly directed to the apparatus and we hope to see it tested most thoroughly and universally adopted in order to do away with the great smoke nuisance of Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE in Brussels are wondering not a little at the great wealth displayed by the Princess Matilda Demidoff, Jerome Bonaparte's daughter. She was known to have lived fully up to her means during the Second Empire, and now she has bought in Belgium property for which she has paid upward of a million francs, and connoisseurs say that the paintings which she has brought with her from Paris are worth more than the valuable collection of paintings which belonged to King Leopold, of Belgium.

ROME.

Social Doings.

Miss Anne Brewster writes to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* as follows:

The March receptions in private society, especially in houses where Americans "most do congregate," have been very brilliant. In some salons the guests have been entertained with private theatricals. Mrs. Jarley's wax-works have been given capitally by Miss Alcott, authoress of "Little Women," on the ball-room stage of one of our most agreeable and beautiful American women. Last week a set-off to Mrs. Jarley—and a very fresh and original one—was given in the house of an American sculptor. There is a handsome little theatre in his apartment, with foot-lights and other stage accessories. The representation was Mrs. Grundy's wax-works. The hostess herself was Mrs. Grundy. She performed her part admirably, and her groups were equally successful. Mme. Ristori was present and enjoyed the entertainment greatly; it was almost as attractive as the clever scenes on the salon-stage, to see the hearty pleasure of this distinguished actress. Mme. Ristori expresses her satisfaction with great frankness. My *palco* or opera-box, I have mentioned, is next hers at the Apollo. We have the same common entrance and vestibule. Her appreciation of Stagno's singing, especially has been very enthusiastic. In every passage Ristori's "Ahs" and "Bravos" have been very audible; her voice is so rich and full as to be distinct even in the conversation she holds in her box. After Easter a little theatre is to open at the Quirinal Palace, under ihe direction of Madame Ristori (who is called in Rome Mme. la Marquise Capranica del Grillo). The plays for the first evening are already announced; *Les Soirées de bal* ("The Ball Slippers"), and *Fra moglie e marito non mettere un dito*, ("Between husband and wife do not put a hindrance"). The actors and actresses are to be the Marquis Lavaggi, Princess Pallavicini, Princess Giannetti, Duke de Marino, Marquis de Montereno and Marquis Guiccioli. The Princess Giannetti is sister to Patti's husband, Marquis de Caux. She is one of the oddest dressed women in Rome. I saw her, the other night, at the opera, with a black velvet gown, made high in the back, square in the front, cut almost down to the waist, and entirely sleeveless, nothing but a small shoulder-strap. This dress had not even a lace edging to relieve its appearance. She looked like a half-dressed manikin from a dress-maker's hands. At one of the Quirinal receptions she wore a light silk, made in the same way. The "wits about town" say, *apropos* to the Princess Giannetti's very bare arms, that she has always been in the habit of importing her *sleeves* from Paris. This season, Paris being closed, the Princess has been forced to go without any.

To-night is the last opera of the season—Stagno and Bianchi Montalde in the *Huguenots* and the pretty new ballet *Amored Arte*. To-morrow night Stagno and De Giuli sing the *Stabat Mater* of Rossini at the Argentina Theatre, with the three hundred singers of the St. Cecilia Society.

Floating Islands.

Gippsland is a province of Victoria. It is bounded by the Australian Alps on all sides except on the South, which the sea washes for over one hundred miles. It may be called the Piedmont of Australia, rich, fertile plains intersected by rivers flowing into a lake system extending all along the coast, and separated from the sea by a sandy narrow ridge, with one navigable opening. A local paper, the Gippsland *Times*, gives the following description of "floating islands" on the lakes:

"As one of the Gippsland Steam Navigation Company's steamers was recently crossing Lake Wellington, the man at the wheel suddenly observed land right in the track of the steamer, apparently only a short distance from the straits separating Lakes Wellington and Victoria. He called the captain's attention to the strange sight, and on coming up close the land was discovered to be a small island, about thirty yards in length by twenty broad, it was covered with a rich coating of luxuriant grass and small trees, tea tree, and bush shrubs appeared to be growing in profusion. The only occupants of this remarkable apparition were a few pigs feeding away contentedly and apparently enjoying their novel journey by water. A second island of the same description, but much smaller, was noticed a little further on, but this had evidently detached itself from the larger piece of land, or more probably had been separated by the rooting depredations of the porkers.

From what portion of the main land this floating island came, is, of course, matter of conjecture, but it is known that a portion of the soil at Marley Point, on the Southern shore of Lake Wellington, became detached recently, and floated miles across the lake with some twenty or thirty head of pigs aboard. As long as the wind drove it in that direction, the island drifted toward M'Lennan's Straits, but a change of wind brought it back again, after a three days' trip, within a mile of the spot from which it had broken away. We believe it is the opinion of the district surveyor, Mr. Dawson, that the area of the Roseneath run, west of Lake Wellington, has been increased some twenty or thirty acres by the addition of drift islands."

The Shooting of the Prefect by the Commune of St. Etienne.

The *Defenseur* gives some details of the recent insurrectionary movement at St. Etienne, one incident of which was the shooting of the Prefect of the Department. It appears that at an early hour on the 25th of March the square opposite the Hotel de Ville was occupied by several companies of Nationals favorable to the Commune. During the morning the authorities marched in a battallion of infantry of the line, and a squadron of Hussars, but subsequently withdrew the troops at the instance of some officers of the National Guard, who pledged themselves that there would be no violence. The Hotel de Ville was occupied by a few companies of National Guards, supported by the pompiers and a few gendarms. During the afternoon the Communists visited the manufactories, called out the workmen, and then made a sudden rush on the Hotel de Ville, of which they at once obtained possession. Several of the principal local authorities were made prisoners and roughly treated. The Prefect especially was subjected to much ill treatment and insult. He was called upon to resign, and also to sign a proclamation of the Commune. At last he was penned up in a corner, where he was subjected to a rigid and insulting examination, until one of the insurgent leaders, Fillion, drew a revolver and fired at M. Lespee, the Prefect. This was the signal for a general discharge, which mortally wounded the Prefect and two of the officers who were near him. The bodies were afterwards brutally mutilated by the infuriated rabble. This horrible incident excited great indignation among the respectable inhabitants of the town, and when Gen. Lavoye, commanding the district, appeared next day, they presented themselves in great numbers to assist him in restoring order, and the consequence was that by the evening of the 26th the insurgents were expelled from all the positions they had occupied, and the town resumed its ordinary aspect. It is not stated whether the murderers of the Prefect have been arrested.

Tilton's Ignorance.

Theodore Tilton is not exactly the person from whom much would be expected in the way either of accuracy or sincerity upon religious topics. But he is an individual of sublime assurance, and his past experiences have taught him wisdom.

In his last venture, the *Golden Age*, he undertakes to discuss the difficulties of the Episcopal Church. After finding in the Cheney case of insubordination at Chicago, "one of the most encouraging signs of the time," this wonderful piece of ignorance is perpetrated:

"Eight years after the revolution the Episcopal Convention at Philadelphia did its best to Americanize that Church. It dropped the *Nicene* and Athanasian creeds, cut down the *Articles* from *thirty nine* to *twenty*, and erased *"descended into hell"* from the remarkable instrument known as the Creed of the Apostles."

Mr Theodore Tilton assumes to be one of the instructors and leaders of the people, and yet betrays his extraordinary incompetence for the office by such a total want of knowledge upon a subject which every copy of the Book of Common Prayer in the land settles without the possibility of mistake or doubt.

The Yosemite.

Late California letters and papers say that travel to the Yosemite Valley has already well begun. The months of May and June are the best in the year for making the trip; but the trail was clear of snow and in passible condition some weeks earlier in the season than ever heretofore. The number of visitors last year to the valley was 1,935, against 1,122 in 1869. In 1864 there were but 147, and this year the chances are good for at least 2,500. The "Copperopolis" Railroad is running cars out twenty-eight miles from Stockton, and the dreadful stage ride up the San Joaquin valley is reduced to that extent. The short route from Stockton into the Yosemite this year is therefore twenty-eight miles by railway, sixty-five by stage and seventeen by horseback.

A Visit to Tischendorf.

It was a pleasant sunny morning when I called at the modest house in Leipzig where the world-renowned Professor Tischendorf has his home. It lies in a quiet, pleasant part of the city, away from its narrow streets, with their tall, grim, gray, gaunt buildings, some of them centuries old—away from the quaint churches and the castellated and fantastic Rathhaus—away from the places which Bach, Mendelssohn and Goethe used to frequent, and in the modern, cheerful streets of the New Town. For Leipzig grows like an American city; its ancient limits no longer hold it in, but it is shooting away into the country on all sides, and turning the battle-field where Napoleon received his first great shock into densely-built streets and squares.

I did not venture to call upon this eminent man for the mere gratification of a natural curiosity, but for the purpose of ascertaining one or two facts which I needed for a note to Ritter's work on the Holy Land. As Ritter had been a near and valued friend of Tischendorf, it was a matter of great satisfaction to the latter that an American had proposed to give to the people of England and the United States a version of the works of that great and excellent man; and no welcome could be more cordial than Tischendorf extended. He is by no means the old, smoke-dried, bad-mannered, garrulous, ill-dressed person who often answers in Germany to the title of Professor. On the contrary, Tischendorf, who is now in his fifty-seventh year, is young looking and florid. I have seen many a man of forty whose face is more worn and whose air is older than that of the greatest of German scholars. Nor has he at all that shyness which a life in the study is almost sure to engender; he is free, open, genial, and has the manner of a gentleman who has traveled largely, and who is thoroughly familiar with society. And if there is more than a tinge of vanity in his talk, if he does not weary of speaking of his own works, his own exploits, his own hopes and purposes and successes, we only feel that he cannot praise himself more than all the world is glad to praise him, and that all the eulogies which he passes upon himself are not more hearty than those which all the great scholars of the age have lavished upon him.

Tischendorf, like all really great men, is as approachable as a child, and is not obliged to confine his conversation to learned subjects. He does not speak English at all, but will give his English or American visitor the choice of five languages—Greek, Latin, Italian, French and German. In all of these he is at home, speaking the first four not in any stiff, pedantic way, but with grace and fluency. Yet he loves best his mother tongue, of course. In talking his countenance lights up pleasantly, his style becomes sprightly, his action vivacious; he jumps up, runs across the room to fetch a book or document, enters into his guests' affairs, speaks warmly of his friends, and evidently enjoys with great zest his foreign reputation. Of two Americans he spoke with much warmth—Professor H. B. Smith, of New York, and Professor Day, of New Haven. His relations with the great English scholars and divines are very intimate, and archbishops and deans and civil dignitaries are proud to enjoy the friendship of this great and genial German scholar.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Letter from Gen. Jackson.

The following private letter from Gen. Jackson, while he was President, to Rev. Andrew J. Crawford, was furnished to a paper published in Lynn, Mass., by a gentleman of that city, who says it has not before been printed:

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1833—*My Dear Sir:* I have just received your letter of the 6th ult., and have only time in reply to say that General Coffee well understood Mr. Shackleford, and urged your nomination in his stead. I had nominated you, but upon the serious importunity of Col. King, your Senator, with General Coffee, the change was adopted, and you nominated for the office you now fill. Before the receipt of yours, Gen. Coffee had written me, and requested me to appoint you to the office vacated by Mr. Shackleford. If we had a Senate in whose principles we could rely, this would have been done; but I do not believe it would be prudent to bring your name before the Senate again, and am happy you are content where you are.

The Senate cannot remove you, and I am sure your faithfulness and honesty will never permit you to do an act that will give good cause for removal, and if Moor and Poindexter discovered that you were related to me, that would be sufficient cause for them to reject you. Therefore it is that I let well enough alone, although I know it would be a convenience to you to be located where you are; still a rejection by the Senate might prove a greater inconvenience, and for the reasons assigned it was not done.

I have had a laborious task here, but nullification is dead, and its actors and courtiers will only be remembered by the people to be execrated for their wicked designs to sever and destroy the only good government on the globe, and that the prosperity and happiness we enjoy over every other portion of the world.

Haman's gallows ought to be the fate of all such ambitious men who would involve their country in civil wars, and all the evils in its train, that they may reign and ride on its whirlwinds and direct the storm.

The free people of these United States have spoken, and consigned these wicked demagogues to their proper doom. Take care of your nullifiers—you have them among you; let them meet with the indignant frowns of every man who loves his country.

The tariff, it is now well known, was a mere pretext; its burden was on your coarse woolens. By the law of July, 1832, coarse woolen was reduced to five per cent. for the benefit of the South.

Mr. Clay's bill takes it up and classes it with woolens at fifty per cent.; reduces it gradually down to twenty per cent., and there it is to remain; and Mr Calhoun and all nullifiers agree to the principle.

The cash duties and the home valuation will be equal to fifteen per cent. more and after the year 1842 you pay on coarse woolens thirty-five per cent. If this is not protection I cannot understand. Therefore the tariff was only the result and disunion and a Southern Confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the negro or slavery question.

My health is not good, but is improving a little; present me kindly to your lady and family, and believe me to be your friend. I will always be happy to hear from you. ANDREW JACKSON.

Inscrutable Ways of Providence—A Wedding and a Funeral.

The Attakapas *Register* brings us this sad narration:

The ways of Providence are inscrutable. Men come and go like leaves in the wind. God is merciful, and His decrees are all wise. We must bow in patient submission. This week we are given a story in two chapters, short, and relating to the changes of life. Read, and profit thereby. "In the midst of life we are in death."

Married—On Thursday evening, the 8th of April, at the residence of David Berwick, on Bayou Sale, Dr. Charles R Fassit, of Centerville, to Miss Jenny, youngest daughter of the late Robert. M. Royster.

Died—Suddenly, at the residence of David Berwick, on Bayou Sale, on Monday night, April 12, Dr. Charles R. Fassit, one of St. Mary's most honored and respected citizens. His remains were followed to the grave by a very large number of our citizens and his brother Masons, in whose beautiful grounds he was buried.

Dr. Fassit was in Centreville on Monday, cheerful, hopeful and in fine spirits. He remarked to his partner, Dr. Allen, that he would take a dose of laudynate of chloral, as he did not sleep well. On retiring to his room at night, he mixed a dose of the salt, swallowed it, and on attempting to get into bed, he said to his wife: "I fear I have taken the wrong medicine; I feel very sick," and fell dead by the side of his bed. The bottle, properly labeled, was found to contain cyanide of potash. He had taken the wrong bottle by mistake—the most deadly poison. May the Great Ruler of all things, who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, be merciful to his afflicted, heart-broken young widow.

A Pleasant Situation.

As two civil engineers were at work in the wilds of Michigan a couple of weeks ago, eighteen or twenty miles from any camp, one of them began to suspect that the other had become insane—a suspicion which was made a certainty when his companion came to him and said, "I wish you would hide my revolver and axe, for I came very near killing you with them last night. I got the revolver and cocked it at your head three times, but something told me not to kill you with that, but to get the axe, and then I was commanded not to kill you then, but I am afraid I will if you don't hide them, and God knows I don't want to hurt any man." This was not very pleasant information, and he did his best to persuade him to go back to the camp. Falling in this, he left him, and went back alone, procured assistance, and the unfortunate man is now in an asylum.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* perpetrates a fearful piece of sarcasm on one of its correspondents by calling him Plato.

IMPORTANT TO THE RUPTURED.

If there is one thing more than another that requires skill and excetitude in the fitting, it is in the application of Trusses and appliances for hernia or rupture. If you will read over the health reports now and again, you will see cases reported "died of strangulated hernia." Now, every one of these cases could have been relieved by the application of a proper truss. What is the value of a few dollars to the cost of a human life? Many people do not know where to get such appliances. We will tell you—Dr. Keyser, at 167 Liberty street, is the best place in the city—in fact, we can say without bias, in the country. Every kind of rupture can be relieved by him, and in many cases a thorough cure can be obtained. The Doctor has made the fitting of instruments for hernia the study of his life, and it ought to be a matter of satisfaction to the afflicted to know where perfect relief can be procured. A prevalent error on the part of very many persons is to mistake other appearances for rupture, which never need be the case by one skilled in the application and schooled in the anatomy of Rupture. Of a truth it is too serious an affliction to be in doubt about. Our readers will cut this out and remember the place. Dr. Keyser's, 167 Liberty street.

FRESH ARRIVAL—JUST RECEIVED,
50 cases St. Louis Michigan Water.
25 cases of Hathorn Saratoga Water.
10 cases of High Rock Congress Water.
10 barrels Blue Lick Water.
Just received direct from the Springs, at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE AND MINERAL WATER DEPOT,
Cor. Penn and Sixth streets, (old St. Clair.)
N. B.—Where you will find the finest Mineral Waters in the city, Kissingen, Vichy, Blue Lick and Congress on draught, drawn from marble founts and one of the finest west of New York city. Remember, at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

TRY IT.

It is amusing that the feeble should totter, with uncertain steps, over the face of the earth, in danger every day of falling victims to the morbid influences by which we are all surrounded, when a tested and proven vegetable tonic, capable of endowing them with the vigor they need, is procurable in every city, town and settlement. It might reasonably be thought that after the twelve years' experience which the world has had of Hostetter's Bitters, all would know that its effect is to prevent disease.

At certain seasons the atmosphere is surcharged with the seeds of intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, pulmonary disorders, bilious complaints and the like. Persons whose nervous systems are relaxed are the first to succumb to these distempers. Brace up the physical energies then with this potential vegetable tonic. It is the most powerful recuperant which the botanic kingdom has ever yielded to patient research and experiment. Try it. The blindest disciples of the old medical dogmas will at least admit that a tonic and alterative, compounded of approved herbs, roots and barks can do no harm, while the testimony of thousands invites a trial of its virtues.

Vigor is the thing most needed in those cases as well as in dyspepsia and nervous affections, and Hostetter's Bitters is the safest, surest and most wholesome strengthening preparation that human skill has yet concocted.

Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the official receipts and prescribed this harmless tonic as a preventive and cure for all cases of chills and fever.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW LOAN
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

The subscriptions to the New Five Per Cent. Stock of the United States now amount to about $60,000,000. They are confidently expected to reach $200,000,000 by the time the New Bonds are ready for delivery in May. The proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury will then be changed to the following programme:

First—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interests, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third—Bonds to the amount of seven hundred million of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference, after the above-mentioned two hundred millions are taken up, in the following order, namely:

First—Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Second—Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Third—Subscriptions for any five per cent bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

Subscriptions to the remainder of the $200,000,000 of five per cents., which are unconditional, are now going on, and the bonds will soon be issued to the subscribers, who can receive a scrip certificate, in advance, if they desire to pay their gold or exchange U. S. 5-20s at once, in the registered or Coupon form. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depository of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November, in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The reduction of the public debt since the close of the war of the Rebellion, and the relief, at the same time, to the annual burden of interest, are as follows:

Principal debt, 1865	$2,755,995,275
Paid under Johnson	265,595,371
Principal, March 4, 1869	$2,491,399,904
Paid under Grant	223,083,673
Present public debt	$2,268,316,231
Interest charge, 1865	151,832,051
Reduced in four years by payment and funding	25,442,501
Interest charge, 1869	$ 126,389,550
Reduced in two years by payment	12,052,908
Present interest charge	$ 114,336,552

The proposed further reduction of the annual interest charge upon the public debt by refunding, are as follows:

By exchange of $500,000,000 U. S. 6 per cents for new five per cents of 1881	$ 5,000,000
By exchange of $300,000,000 U. S 6 per cents for 4½ per cents of 1886	4,500,000
By exchange of $700,000,000 U. S. 6 per cents for 4 per cents of 1901	14,000,000
Total saving per annum by refunding	$23,500,000

The whole proceeds of the New Loans will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation on the 5-20 years 6 per cent bonds, and in addition to these proceeds, the 5-20s are now being reduced by purchase at the rate of $10,000,000 per month.

C. C. NORVELL,
In charge of Advertising U. S. Loan.
TREASURY OFFICE, April 15, 1871. MWF

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

SECOND INVOICE—X L ALL REFRIGERATORS, ICE CHESTS, with Filter and Water Cooler complete, the latest improved, just received at HURLBUT'S.
apr27 68 Federal street, Allegheny.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS IN
A T
WILLIAM
SEMPLE'S.

At $1.87½.
CHENEY BROTHERS
Gros Grain Black Silks,

$1.50, Gros Grain American Black Silks.
75c., Japanese Silks.
12½c., New Spring Delaines.
12½c., Gray Mixed Wash Poplins.
18½c., Black and White Serge Plaids.
25c., Plain, Black and Striped Grenadines.
25c., Plain and Corded Alpacas, spring colors.
62½c., All Wool Black Empress Cloths—an extra bargain.
10c., 4-4 Bleached Muslins.
12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslins, a special bargain.
19 cases of High Rock Congress Water.
19 barrels Blue Lick Water.
90c. a dozen, Linen Table Napkins, large size.

New Dress Goods.
NEW CASSIMERES.
New Shawls and Skirts.
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
A COMPLETE STOCK
At Very Low Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.

Black Alpacas, Silks,
Colored Mohairs, Delaines,
Dress Goods, Cloths,
White Goods, Cassimeres,
Farmers' and Mechanics' Cassimeres
Double and Twist Cottonades,
Tweeds, Flannels, Jeans,
Prints, Ginghams, Checks,
Table Linens,
Towels and Napkins,
Bleached and Brown Muslins,
(All widths and qualities.)
Shawls, Skirts, Collars,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
Batting, Yarns and Carpet Chain.

A Full Line in all Departments.
New Goods Constantly Receiving.
Call and Examine our Stock, at
No. 115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.
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THE BEST
Are the Cheapest!
BURT'S
FINE SHOES,
For Ladies, Misses and Children,
Are well known to be the BEST. All warranted
None Genuine without his Trade Mark.
A full line of these goods are sold in Pittsburgh
BY
W. E. Schmertz & Co.,
31 Fifth Avenue.
MWF

BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.

Schmidt & Friday,
IMPORTERS OF
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
Nos. 384 and 386 Penn,
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Publishers of OSGOOD'S PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS, including Osgood's Reader and Speller, Dean's Arithmetic, Bartt's Grammars, and Cowley's System of Penmanship.
All orders by mail promptly filled. de28:s&s

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed not even in one case to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere. myl:MTTS

FRESH ROLL BUTTER.—10 Tubs Choice Roll Butter just received, and for sale by R. S. CANFIELD,
apr18, 1871. 141 First Avenue

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS,
A T
SEMPLE'S.

12½c., Linen Shirt Fronts.
75c., Black and Colored Kid Gloves.
$1.00, Black and White Balmoral Skirts, worth $2.00.
$1.25, White Woven Skirts.
$2.00 and $2.50, New Spring Shawls.

A LARGE STOCK OF
PARASOLS
AND
Sun Umbrellas,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.

HATS AND BONNETS,
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
UNDERWEAR,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
NOTIONS, etc.,
AT
THE LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50 $2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50 $2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50 $2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50 $2.00
10	25				$2.00
10	25				$2.00
10	25				$2.00
10	25				$2.00
10	25				$2.00
10	25				$

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

NEW YORK, April 25, 1871.

Gold has been firm in the face of the fact that the Treasury has paid out $1,000,000 on account of the May interest, making a total thus far of $2,000,000. All business has been at from 110¼ to 11, closing at 110⅞, on the announcement that the exports to-morrow will be only $620,000 against $1,250,000, the amount reported early in the day. Loans 1@3 per cent. Clearances $33,000,000.

Governments were steady pretty much all day, closing strong at about ⅛ advance, in anticipation of extra purchases by the Treasury to-morrow.

Stocks opened regular and feverish. The dealings were on an enormous scale, and fluctuations were so frequent that it was difficult to communicate all the changes on stock by the telegraph instrument which communicates with the brokers' offices. There were frequent allies, which were followed by reactions. Northwestern common shares were especially weak, and at one time declined to 83¾, but finally recovered and reached 86¾, closing at the latter figure. The old stock unaffected and was buoyant all day. Express shares strong. The fluctuations in the market from 1 to 11 A. M. were 1 per cent., with the most activity in the following: New York Central and scrip, Ohio, Pacific Mail, Erie, Reading, Michigan, Northwestern and Union Pacific. It is said that some rampant bulls of last week are now satisfied that the cliques hold heavy at high prices and have again reinvested, and, assisted by short interest, will give the market another upward turn. The bulk of the tendency of the market was rather upward than otherwise, and some of the leading shares were selling at the best prices of the day.

Money easy at 5@6.

Southern State securities were generally steady.

Sterling exchange 10.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons '81, 110⅝; 5-20s '62, 113½; '64, 113½; '65, 113¾; '65, new, 112¾; '67, 112¾; '68, 112¾; 10-40s, 109¾. Currency 6s, 115¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 94¾; Tennessee, old, 66; do new, 67; Virginia, new, 71¾; do old, 71; North Carolina, old, 48; do new, 25¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 59¾; Quicksilver, 12; Mariposa, 6; do preferred, 10¾; Adams Express, 81¾; Wells & Fargo Express, 70; American Express, 54¾; United States Express, 50¾; Pacific Mail, 47; New York Central, 100½; Scrip, 95¾; Erie, 20¾; do preferred, 41; Hudson River, 129; preferred, 133; Reading, 110¾; Michigan Central, 122; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 125¾; Northwestern, 86¾; do preferred, 97; Rock Island, 111¾; New Jersey Central, 108¾; St. Paul, 62¾; do preferred, 81¾; Wabash, 64½; do preferred, 72; Fort Wayne, 99¾; Illinois Central, 131; do preferred, 96; Chicago & Alton, 98; do preferred, none; Ohio & Mississippi, 33½; C. C. & I., 88¾; Baltimore & Ohio, 85¾; do preferred, 109½; Illinois Central, 134; Union Pacific, 32¾.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	116½	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	112¾
U. S. 5-20 1867	113¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	112¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	113¾	U. P. R. R.	90
U. S. 5-20 1865	113¾	C. P. R. R.	101⅜
U. S. 10-40	109¾	Cy. Pacifics	115⅝

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 25, 1871.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of prime, in crocks and kegs, at 70@75 per gallon.

ASHES—Common Soda, 3¾@4; refined do, 4¾; Pots 7¾@7¾; Pearls, 9@9¼.

APPLES—We can report sales of prime to choice at 60@7 per bbl., and the demand seems to be fully equal to the supply. The receipts continue light and the season will soon be over.

BUTTER—The receipts are fair but only a small part consists of choice, for which there is a good demand, and prices are well maintained, 30@35. There is little inquiry for the lower grades.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged; sales at 4@6 cts per lb, according to quality.

BEANS—Are pull but unchanged, $1.90@2.00 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@30 cts.

CHEESE—We can report several small arrivals of new, but it is slow sale, as it is not old enough. We continue to quote prime old York State Goshen at 18.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, 21¼@21½c, in a jobbing way; usual advance for small lots.

CORNMEAL—Demand very light and prices unchanged; small sales at 90 cts per bushel.

CANDLES—Quoted at 12 cts for mould, and 19 for star.

CANNED GOODS—Demand is improving. Tomatoes, $2.75 per dozen; peaches, $3.75 per dozen in 3-lb cans and $2.50 for 2-lb; Winslow's Corn, $2.75@3; blackberries, $3.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@2.75 per bbl; Johnstown, $2.25; Resendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Land Plaster, $4.50; Ground, $3.00@3.75.

CRANBERRIES—Season nearly over; quoted at $12@15 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Is quiet and unchanged. Apples in good supply and dull; may be quoted at 5@7c, as to quality. Peaches 10@10½ for quarters; 16@17 for unpeeled and 19@21 for halves.

EGGS—With continued light receipts, and an average demand, the market is firm and prices are fully maintained; 16c seems to be regarded as the ruling quotation, though some holders are asking 17, and unless the arrivals should increase, it is probable that there will be no difficulty in realizing 17 within the next 48 hours.

FEATHERS—Prime geese feathers are scarce and in demand, with sales to the trade at 73@74—usual advance for small lots.

FLOUR—Is dull and, under the influence of late advices from the West, the market is weak, though as yet there has been no decline. We continue to quote at $6.75@7.00 for fair to good spring extras; $7.25 for choice do; Minnesota baker's flour; $6.75@7.00 for good red winter wheat; and $7.25@7.50 for white. Rye Flour, $6.00.

GRAIN—The wheat market is reported easier, and it is in consequence of quite a decline in the west within the past two or three days; we now quote red at $1.40@1.43 for fair to prime and white at $1.50@1.53. It is said that some of the mills are now able to buy good Red, in Ohio, at $1.40 delivered here. Chicago is off 2@3 cts within past 24 hours, and Cincinnati 5@5 cts within a few days. Oats quiet and unchanged; receipts light and demand only fair; we continue to quote at 50@57 buying, and 56@60 selling—small lots, in store 62. Corn is unchanged; 68 for mixed car, and it is dull; 70 for mixed yellow, and 72@73 for prime yellow. Rye is dull, and so far as we can learn, there are no buyers above $1, and not very many even at that. Barley is quiet and unchanged, 80@85 for spring, and 90@95 for fall.

GROCERIES—Our advices from the east report Coffees as continuing weak, and large holders and importers anxious to realize, and the general impression seems to be that a still further decline is not improbable. Sugars are strong and, in consequence of the recent advance in raws, an advance in refineds is predicted. Molasses, particularly the higher grades, firm and the same is true of good standard syrups, though the demand for this kind of goods is only moderate. Foreign fruits unchanged.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20¾; Prime, 18¾; Good, 17¾; Fair, 16¾; Roasting, 16@16¾.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 72; Havemeyer & Riders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; Loverings, 65; other grades, 60@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 10¾ good, 10; fair, 10; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾@11; Cuba, 10@11; Demararas, 11¾@12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow 11¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 90cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Oolong fancy, $1 25; good, 90cts; fair, 80@70c; Souchong fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c, Japan Fancy, $1; good, 80c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9½c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 20c. Cassia, 55c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11¾@12 cents. Prunes, 18@19c. Valencia Raisins, 15c. Layer Raisins, $3.25 per box.

HAY—Baled is in rather better demand but unchanged; sales at $14@15. Loose from country wagons, $14@20, as to quality.

HEMP—Sales at $1.75 per ton; single bale lots, $2.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2¾@2¾ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@11¾; green butchers (cow and steer) 12@13; green salted kip 14@16; do calf, 16@18 Dry.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $3.35 per bbl and Louisville at $3.25.

MAPLE SYRUP—Sales reported at $1.55@1.65 in gallon jugs.

MILL FEED—Sales of Bran in store, at $1.40 @1.50, and Middlings at $1.80@1.90.

ONIONS—Dull and neglected and the season is about over; small sales of prime to choice at $5@6 per bbl.

OIL—No. 1 Lard Oil is still quoted at $1.00 @1.05, and is higher at $1.10@1.15.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 8¾; Plain Sugar Cured, 10; Ribbed Sides, 10@10¾; Clear do, 11¾; Plain Sugar Cured Hams, 15@15¾; Canvassed do, 16. Breakfast Bacon, 14¾@15; Canvassed do, 16. Prime Kettle Lard, 13 in tin cans, and 13 in buckets, and kegs. Dried Beef, 18¾@19. Mess Pork, $20.

PEANUTS—Demand fair at the recent advance, 8¾@9 cts.

PEAS—Sales $1.75 per bushel.

POULTS—Sales cedar posts at 45@50 cts each.

POTATOES—Steady with a regular demand and notwithstanding the receipts are liberal prices are fully maintained. We can report sales of 3 cars of prime Peach Blows (sacked) at $1.15—small sales in store at $1.25.

SEEDS—The season for both Clover and Timothy Seed is almost over, and the demand now is mainly for small lots; we quote the former, in a retail way at $6.75 and the latter at $6. Flaxseed scarce—would command $2.20@2.25.

SOAPS—Rosin, 3¾@3½ cts; Chemical Olive, 7¾; Crampton's, 10; Wax, 8; Babbitts, 11; Woman's Friend, 9½; Dobbins, 10½; Kitchen Crystal, 10; Colgate's Palm, $4.75.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, 8@8½.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 25, 1871.

The market was again very dull to-day, and the prospects for an early improvement continue discouraging. From the east, the advices generally are of an unpromising character, and there, as here, trade is very dull; it would naturally be inferred that as the time is now close at hand when usually there are a good many orders for export, together with the fact the price of refined is certainly very low, there should be an active demand for export, but this not the case. Notwithstanding the low prices, the exports to Europe within the past month have fallen off, and so far as we can learn, exporters are buying very sparingly. Furthermore, it would naturally be supposed that the cheaper refined got, low prices would have a tendency to stimulate speculation, but there never was a time, perhaps, in the history of the trade when the oil trade, so far as Pittsburgh is concerned, was freer from speculation than at the present time, and this to some extent is true of both Philadelphia and New York. It would appear that the speculators are all in the oil regions, where, with the assistance of some of the producers, they are attempting to manipulate and depress the market, but they have extended the entire product, and that their efforts to considerable influence on the market, must be ring the past three or four months, is fearful, conceded; how it will terminate is the question here is that some but the general market before they are of the opinion will be quite through with it, that there will be quite a number of lame ducks. Movements of this character have been attempted repeatedly, but in nearly every instance they have culminated in nearly the ruin of those who were instrumental in bringing them about.

CRUDE.

Not a single sale reported. Seller April quoted at 10¾; seller until July, 10¾. Market on creek reported easier in the afternoon and prices a shade lower.

REFINED.

April offered at 22¾, and 22¾ bid; May 23@ 23¼; June 23¾, and July 23¾. Sale of 1000 bbls, buyer 1st half of May at 23.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL.

Eagle Oil Works, 33, accounting same; Vista O W 308, account H McKelvy & Co; Cochran O W 314, account same; Peerless O W 220, account Duncan & Mcclintock; O W 236, account Thomas Hackett; Spring O W 509, account L Hepler; Riverside O W 296, account Bates & G; same 83, account Bates & G.

Total ..... 2,974.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. C. R. R.

W. McKelvy & Co, 539 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Montzheimer & Koehler & Co., 550 bbls ref. oil to W Harding & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner 503 bbls refined oil to Warring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 1,583 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 152 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Union Ref. Co. 105 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 257 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 12:30 P. M.—Crude 12¾@12¾c; refined April 22¾c bid; May 23¼c bid and 23¾c asked; June 24c bid; July 24¼c bid and 24½c asked; August 25c.

3 P. M.—Crude 12¾@12¾c. Refined, April 22¾c bid and 22¾c asked; May, 23¼c; June 24c; July 24¼c; August 25c.

NEW YORK, April 25, 1 P. M.—Market quiet and dull and rather a weak feeling among exporters. Crude held 13@13¼c; refined 22¾@23c. No transactions.

3 P. M.—Market dull and inactive. Crude 12¾@13c; refined 23c nominal. No transactions to-day.

TITUSVILLE, April 24.—9 P. M.—The upward turn in the market which commenced on Monday last week, was well sustained to-day, a clear advance of at least five cents being shown all round. Some of the cliques hold heavy at high prices and have again reinvested, and, assisted by short interest, will give the market another upward turn. The bulk of the tendency of the market was rather upward than otherwise, and some of the leading shares were selling at the best prices of the day.

Money easy at 5@6.

Southern State securities were generally steady.

Sterling exchange 10.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons '81, 110⅝; 5-20s '62, 113½; '64, 113½; '65, 113¾; '65, new, 112¾; '67, 112¾; '68, 112¾; 10-40s, 109¾. Currency 6s, 115¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 94¾; Tennessee, old, 66; do new, 67; Virginia, new, 71¾; do old, 71; North Carolina, old, 48; do new, 25¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 59¾; Quicksilver, 12; Mariposa, 6; do preferred, 10¾; Adams Express, 81¾; Wells & Fargo Express, 70; American Express, 54¾; United States Express, 50¾; Pacific Mail, 47; New York Central, 100½; Scrip, 95¾; Erie, 20¾; do preferred, 41; Hudson River, 129; preferred, 133; Reading, 110¾; Michigan Central, 122; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 125¾; Northwestern, 86¾; do preferred, 97; Rock Island, 111¾; New Jersey Central, 108¾; St. Paul, 62¾; do preferred, 81¾; Wabash, 64½; do preferred, 72; Fort Wayne, 99¾; Illinois Central, 131; do preferred, 96; Chicago & Alton, 98; do preferred, none; Ohio & Mississippi, 33½; C. C. & I., 88¾; Baltimore & Ohio, 85¾; do preferred, 109½; Illinois Central, 134; Union Pacific, 32¾.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	116½	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	112¾
U. S. 5-20 1867	113¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	112¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	113¾	U. P. R. R.	90
U. S. 5-20 1865	113¾	C. P. R. R.	101⅜
U. S. 10-40	109¾	Cy. Pacifics	115⅝

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 25, 1871.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of prime, in crocks and kegs, at 70@75 per gallon.

ASHES—Common Soda, 3¾@4; refined do, 4¾; Pots 7¾@7¾; Pearls, 9@9¼.

APPLES—We can report sales of prime to choice at 60@7 per bbl., and the demand seems to be fully equal to the supply. The receipts continue light and the season will soon be over.

BUTTER—The receipts are fair but only a small part consists of choice, for which there is a good demand, and prices are well maintained, 30@35. There is little inquiry for the lower grades.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged; sales at 4@6 cts per lb, according to quality.

BEANS—Are pull but unchanged, $1.90@2.00 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@30 cts.

CHEESE—We can report several small arrivals of new, but it is slow sale, as it is not old enough. We continue to quote prime old York State Goshen at 18.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, 21¾@21½c, in a jobbing way; usual advance for small lots.

CORNMEAL—Demand very light and prices unchanged; small sales at 90 cts per bushel.

CANDLES—Quoted at 12 cts for mould, and 19 for star.

CANNED GOODS—Demand is improving. Tomatoes, $2.75 per dozen; peaches, $3.75 per dozen in 3-lb cans and $2.50 for 2-lb; Winslow's Corn, $2.75@3; blackberries, $3.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@2.75 per bbl; Johnstown, $2.25; Resendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Land Plaster, $4.50; Ground, $3.00@3.75.

CRANBERRIES—Season nearly over; quoted at $12@15 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Is quiet and unchanged. Apples in good supply and dull; may be quoted at 5@7c, as to quality. Peaches 10@10½ for quarters; 16@17 for unpeeled and 19@21 for halves.

EGGS—With continued light receipts, and an average demand, the market is firm and prices are fully maintained; 16c seems to be regarded as the ruling quotation, though some holders are asking 17, and unless the arrivals should increase, it is probable that there will be no difficulty in realizing 17 within the next 48 hours.

FEATHERS—Prime geese feathers are scarce and in demand, with sales to the trade at 73@74—usual advance for small lots.

FLOUR—Is dull and, under the influence of late advices from the West, the market is weak, though as yet there has been no decline. We continue to quote at $6.75@7.00 for fair to good spring extras; $7.25 for choice do; Minnesota baker's flour; $6.75@7.00 for good red winter wheat; and $7.25@7.50 for white. Rye Flour, $6.00.

GRAIN—The wheat market is reported easier, and it is in consequence of quite a decline in the west within the past two or three days; we now quote red at $1.40@1.43 for fair to prime and white at $1.50@1.53. It is said that some of the mills are now able to buy good Red, in Ohio, at $1.40 delivered here. Chicago is off 2@3 cts within past 24 hours, and Cincinnati 5@5 cts within a few days. Oats quiet and unchanged; receipts light and demand only fair; we continue to quote at 50@57 buying, and 56@60 selling—small lots, in store 62. Corn is unchanged; 68 for mixed car, and it is dull; 70 for mixed yellow, and 72@73 for prime yellow. Rye is dull, and so far as we can learn, there are no buyers above $1, and not very many even at that. Barley is quiet and unchanged, 80@85 for spring, and 90@95 for fall.

GROCERIES—Our advices from the east report Coffees as continuing weak, and large holders and importers anxious to realize, and the general impression seems to be that a still further decline is not improbable. Sugars are strong and, in consequence of the recent advance in raws, an advance in refineds is predicted. Molasses, particularly the higher grades, firm and the same is true of good standard syrups, though the demand for this kind of goods is only moderate. Foreign fruits unchanged.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20¾; Prime, 18¾; Good, 17¾; Fair, 16¾; Roasting, 16@16¾.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 72; Havemeyer & Riders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; Loverings, 65; other grades, 60@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 10¾ good, 10; fair, 10; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾@11; Cuba, 10@11; Demararas, 11¾@12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow 11¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

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RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9½c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 20c. Cassia, 55c.

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PEAS—Sales $1.75 per bushel.

POULTS—Sales cedar posts at 45@50 cts each.

POTATOES—Steady with a regular demand and notwithstanding the receipts are liberal

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, April 25.—*Through.*—B L Fahnestock, 45 pkgs drugs; Evans, Dallas & Co, 100 cases c goods, 65 coils rope, 2 bxs h ware; Kramer & V, 109 bxs confections; R E Sellers & Co, 16 bxs and bbls drugs; Arbuckles & Co, 4 cases tobacco, 60 bxs raisins, 5 bxs lead; J S Dilworth & Co, 26 bbls sugar, 1 case mdse, 6 pkgs soap; Fulton, P & Co, 50 bales yarn; Haworth & D, 8 chests tea, 2 bxs soap; Strickler & M, 66 bgs coffee; Atwell & Lee, 6 bbls rice, 11 do sugar; Fleming & Co, 39 bbls glass; Davis, J & Bro, 1 cask c ware, 6 bxs drugs; Davis, C & Co, 231 pkgs lead; Johnston & Colvin, 21 bbls sugar, G A Kelly, 8 bbls drugs; Rahm, Spence & Bro, 200 cases d goods; Rinehart & S, 10 bgs coffee; Samuel Reynolds, 7 bbls emery; Schomaker & Co, 10 bbls sugar; T W Miller & Co, 5 bbls sugar; W J Steel & Bro, Schibley & Co, 5 pkgs groceries; W J Shutz & Bro, 2 casks 100 cases c goods; W J Shutz & Bro, 2 casks prunes; Bruggeman & O'Brien, 10 bbls pickles; S H Baird, 12 bgs coffee; J B Canfield, 15 bbls sugar, W Semple; 30 bbls sugar, W Semple; 30 bbls molasses; S Ewart & Co, 8 bbls Cooper & Co, 5 bxs mdse; S Ewart & Co, 8 bbls pork; W S Gormley, 30 bgs coffee, W Haslage & Bro; 100 do do; Russell & Kuhn, 5 bbls pickles, Hatchett & Bro; 11 bgs groceries; Hatchett & Co, 7 bbls sugar; W Miller & Co, 11 bbls sugar.

Allegheny City.—5 bxs groceries, 2 do mdse, 2 bbls earthenware; 27 pkgs p bangings, J J G H Schaefer; A W Irwin & Co; 38 casks 100 cases c goods; W J Shutz & Bro, 2 casks prunes; Bruggeman & O'Brien, 10 bbls pickles; S H Baird, 12 bgs coffee; J B Canfield, 15 bbls sugar, W Semple; 30 bbls sugar, W Semple; 30 bbls molasses; S Ewart & Co, 8 bbls Cooper & Co, 5 bxs mdse; S Ewart & Co, 8 bbls pork; W S Gormley, 30 bgs coffee, W Haslage & Bro; 100 do do; Russell & Kuhn, 5 bbls pickles, Hatchett & Bro; 11 bgs groceries; Hatchett & Co, 7 bbls sugar; W Miller & Co, 11 bbls sugar.

Allegheny City.—5 bxs groceries, 2 do mdse, 2 bbls earthenware; 27 pkgs p bangings, J J G H Schaefer; A W Irwin & Co; 38 casks East; 2 bales d g's; Wm Semple; 30 bbls sugar, W Semple; 30 bbls molasses; S Ewart & Co, 8 bbls mdse; J Kohen; 3 sks rice, R & E Caruthers; 1 bale d g, C W Clark & Co; 2 bxs soap, 30 bgs coffee, C W Clark & Co; 2 bxs soap, A W Kredel; 1 bx china, E Lebwell; 3 bxs d g, Schmidt & M; 1 bx shoes, Snodgrass & Bro; 1 do do, Russell & Kuhn; 2 bbls pickles, Hatchett & Bro; 11 bgs groceries; Hatchett & Co, 7 bbls sugar; W Miller & Co, 11 bbls sugar; 7 bbls sugar; W Miller & Co, 11 bbls sugar.

Allegheny City.—5 bxs groceries, 2 do mdse, 2 bbls earthenware; 27 pkgs p bangings, J J G H Schaefer; A W Irwin & Co; 38 casks East; 2 bales d g's; Wm Semple; 30 bbls sugar, W Semple; 30 bbls molasses; S Ewart & Co, 8 bbls mdse; S Ewart & Co, 8 bbls Cooper & Co, 5 bxs mdse; W Haslage & Bro; 100 do do; Russell & Kuhn, 5 bbls pickles, Hatchett & Bro; 11 bgs groceries; Hatchett & Co, 7 bbls sugar; W Miller & Co, 11 bbls sugar.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, April 25.—5 bxs groceries, 2 do mdse, 2 bbls earthenware; 27 pkgs p bangings, J J G H Schaefer; A W Irwin & Co; 38 casks East; 2 bales d g's; Wm Semple; 30 bbls sugar, W Semple; 30 bbls molasses; S Ewart & Co, 8 bbls mdse. E Groetzinger; 1 roll carpet, H Sutmeyer & Co; 1 bale d g, G M Dosh; 1 bbl oil, J Parke; 25 bxs tobacco, Hanna, Ridgway & Co; 1 bbl prunes, Reiss; 12 bales d g, E Hido & Son; 11 pkgs confections, S Apple.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, April 25.—5 cars metal, McKnight, P & Co.; 2 do do, Brown & M; 487 blooms, J Moorehead; 117 grind stones, J Woodwell & Co; 45 old cannons, Robinson, Rea & Co; 12 do do, Knap Fort Pitt F Co; 8,000 ft lumber, Slack & Sloles; 1,000 do do, J Shoenberger; 7,000 do do, Reed & Bro; 2 bxs s machines, Smith & Forrester; 2 bales carpet, A McClintock; 3 bxs h ware, Wilmore, W D & Co; 3 bxs scales, Fairbanks, M & Co; 2 bbls potatoes, St Charles Hotel; 35 bf bbls fish, W H Gormley; 2 bxs wood screws

HOME NEWS.

The Fair continues for two weeks at City Hall. Admission 15 cents. All be sure and go to City Hall and enjoy a pleasant evening.

If you have any idea of investing in real estate, be sure to attend the sale of those splendid lots on Beaver avenue, Allegheny. See advertisement in auction column.

Taken to Dixmont. James Davis, the insane man, an account of whose arrest and confinement in the Allegheny lock-up we published, was yesterday taken to Dixmont.

Messrs. Hooper & Grigg, of Baltimore, offer on our first page under For Sale some valuable Virginia real estate. Parties wishing to invest money should put themselves in correspondence with these gentlemen.

We have received the May number of *The Aldine*. In execution it is as admirable as ever, while the pictures themselves are more than usually beautiful. We know of no other magazine that can compare with it.

Complaint was entered before Alderman Taylor yesterday by James Hanlon against William Hanlon for assault and battery. The complainant alleges that the accused gave him an unmerciful beating and bit him. Warrant issued.

Cadutiful Son.—William Campbell made an information before Alderman Morrow yesterday charging his son, John Campbell, with disorderly conduct. The complainant alleges that the accused came to his house drunk and created a disturbance. A warrant was issued.

Thrown Off a Wagon.—John Kelly, while driving a wagon from Allegheny on Monday evening, ran against another and was thrown violently to the ground, cutting his head very badly. He was taken to his home on Townsend street, where Dr. Donnelly dressed his injuries.

Drunken Driver.—A man named P. Considine was taken off a wagon loaded with merchandise, on the South Side, by officer Havis, of Justice Barker's police, yesterday, so drunk as to be unable to drive his horses. He was cared for until he sobered up, when he was dismissed with an admonition from the presiding Magistrate not to be found in a like condition again, or it might go hard with him.

Assault and Battery.—William and Frank Schmidt made oath before Justice Ammon, charging William G. Brown with assault and battery. It appears that the two Schmidts, who are boys, have been employed at Mr. Wharton's mill of which Brown is manager, and yesterday afternoon quit working there when, they allege, the accused assaulted and struck them with his fists. A warrant was issued.

Capitalists seeking investments should remember the sale by auction on Friday next, at 3 P. M., of that valuable property on Beaver avenue, Allegheny city. The property was formerly occupied by Hall & Speer as a brick works, consisting of ten large kilns, with the building. Will be sold as a whole or in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to Croft & Phillips, opposite the postoffice for particulars. See advertisement.

'New House Down.—About two o'clock yesterday afternoon a house in the course of erection at No. 38, Fifth avenue fell down. Fortunately there was but one man in the building at the time, Michael Keney by name, who had his foot crushed by the falling bricks. He was taken to his house on Water street and the injured member was dressed. An inferior quality of mortar is the cause assigned for the accident.

Accident.—Yesterday morning a painter named Owens, while painting the upper part of a window in the Fifth Avenue Market House, in reaching to the outside, missed his footing and fell from the platform to the ground, a distance of about fifteen feet. Fortunately he alighted on his feet and no bones were broken, but the sudden shock jarred his system so severely that he will be unable to resume work for several days.

Temperance Meeting.—The regular weekly meeting of the Young Mens' Christian Temperance Association was held in the rooms of the Y. M. C. Home, Duquesne Way. After the usual opening exercises, Rev. J. D. Herr delivered a short address. The house was large and attentive audience. A number of ladies were present. The meeting adjourned at 9 o'clock with benediction being pronounced by Rev. Herr a number of signatures to the pledge were obtained.

Letters retained for postage, April 25: Breeze, Wm., Wilkins, Pa., 1 cent.
Bloom, John, Lynchburg, Va., 3.
Gazette, St. Marys, Pa., 3.
Gurney, Emma F., Boston, Mass., 3.
Haverty, Miles, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3.
Hembeld & Co., E. A., Saxonsburg, Pa., 3.
Independent, Cunningham, Pa., 3.
Journal, New Castle, Pa., 3.
Merzenhagan, Jos., Buffalo, N. Y., 3.
Potter, J. D., Millport, O., 3.

Go among great advertisers, talk with them, ask advice, get at their ideas. All will advertise in papers, but few in the best, although often slow. All will differ as to the method, but to three things all will be found agreed.

1st. That the main thing is to KEEP ADVERTISING.

2d. That the newspaper is the only legitimate advertising medium.

3d. That the new man without experience, but with a good thing, and a determination to make it go, is quite as sure of success as the man of experience.

The Allegheny City Teachers' Association will meet in the hall of the Fifth ward School Building, April 28th, Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Programme—Prayer. Miscellaneous Business—Address by Executive Committee. Music. Lecture by Rev. S. Scovel. Music. Queries—How should lessons be assigned? To be answered by S. P. Van Pelt, Fourth ward. How shall the best plans of calling out and dismissing classes? Answered by Miss Lizzie Mc Cloy, Fifth ward. What study is most effectual in producing self-confidence and readiness in young pupils? Answered by Miss Ellen May, Fifth ward. What should you allow your scholars to get drink? Answered by E. M. Still, Second ward.

The Philosophy of Advertising.

The better known to the public a firm or an article of merit may be, the better it will pay to advertise;

If you don't mean to mind your business, it will not pay to advertise.

Handbills and circulars are good of their kind but they cannot take the place of newspaper advertisements.

No bell can ring so loudly as a good advertisement. People will believe what they see rather than what they hear.

Beaten on the Highway.

A man named Williams, employed at the Superior Iron Works, was attacked and badly beaten by a party of rowdies. Williams was walking under the bridge near the station, at the time he was assailed. The scoundrels gave him a terrible beating, besides cutting him with a knife, or some similar weapon. His screams were heard by some of the mill hands in the vicinity, who went to his rescue, but by the time they arrived the men had escaped. and Williams was found lying on the ground in an insensible condition. He was immediately carried home, and Drs. Cunningham and Cummings sent for, who dressed his wounds. Williams could not recognize any of the men who beat him, and the probabilities are that they will remain undiscovered.

Heath & Speer.

We take great pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the card of this firm, who are the proprietors of the well known Great Western planing mill and sash door and box factory, situated on Third street and Duquesne Way. They manufacture to order all kinds of planed patent flooring boards, window sashes, door frames, and boxes of every size and pattern. Their mill and factory are very extensive, and give employment to a large number of workmen. We can recommend them as honorable and courteous gentlemen, who are in every way worthy of the confidence and patronage of the business public. Their manufactures are widely known throughout this entire section of country, and give universal satisfaction. Give them a call.

Theft Confessed.

Thomas Blake was charged before Justice Krehan of Birmingham, yesterday on oath of Michal McCarhan with larceny. It appears that McCarhan and Blake have been boarding at the same house, and a few days ago the room of the prosecutor was entered and $40 stolen from it. No clue was obtained to the sad bereavement committed. The discovery of the perpetrator was brought about in this wise. McCarhan was in very needy circumstances, and this being known, it was proposed by his fellow boarders to make a purse for him, to which Blake contributed $10. This extraordinary generosity excited suspicion and he was arrested. On being taken to the magistrate's office he confessed the theft and was committed to jail for trial.

Miss S. Alice Bensley, with the Appy Concerts.

The manager claims for this lady, who is a pupil of the most celebrated vocal teacher, *Garcia*, that besides being a singer of one of the most finished schools, she is an artist. In fact, with the feeling that gives the soul to the music, perfect in accentuation and vocalization, yet Miss Bensley outranks all living singers in the compass of her voice, which reaches to the C in the space above the fifth ledger line above the staff, with perfect purity, without a screech, and as near to pure as possible the high notes of a flute. The manager invites professionals, amateurs and the public in general to attend and hear this remarkable phenomenon, which, perhaps, has never occurred before. Critics are stupefied. The public dazzled. To hear Miss Bensley's high C is ALONE worth the price of admission.

Aggravated Assault and Battery.

Mrs. McCoy and James Murphy are neighbors residing on Market street Ninth ward, Allegheny. Yesterday their children got into one of those quarrels incident to healthy childhood. Mrs. McCoy rushed out to establish peace between them, when Murphy seeing her going among the children and thinking that her intent was to whip his child, out of his house followed and picking up a brick struck her on the side of the head with it, knocking her senseless, cutting a gash along the side of her head about four inches in length. Mrs. McCoy was carried into the house of a physician who was summoned and dressed the wound, after which she repaired to the office of Alderman Christ and preferred a charge of aggravated assault and battery against Murphy. A warrant was issued for his arrest but when the officer went to serve it he was not to be found.

Killed a Horse.

A case was brought before Alderman Morrow yesterday, in which the Society for the had full scope for the exercise of their Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would have philanthopic efforts in behalf of the brute creation. The prosecutor, Mr. John McCharron, alleges that John Fletcher went into the stable a few days ago and struck a valuable horse on the head with a club or some other instrument, inflicting injuries from which the animal died the day after. As the now animal died the day after. As the now stands the only charge that can be brought against this worse than a brute, is one for malicious mischief, the penalty of which is the payment of the damage done, too slight a punishment we think for the enormity of the crime committed. Offenders of this class ought not to be let off with a mere money satisfaction, but should be made to suffer in the flesh for such cruelty, and we hope a law to this effect will now that the "head-lock" is removed, will lose no time in passing stringent laws against offences of a like character, and in giving the Society recently organized here the power to enforce them.

THE CLERICAL TROUBLE.

The Investigation in the Case of Rev. Jno. A. Gray—A Commencement at Last—The Committee Formally Organized—The Nine Male "Muses"—Who they are, and What they Did the First Day—The Reporters not in Favor—A Compromise on the Open Trial Question—No Report to be Published Until the Close—The Preliminary Records.

The ecclesiastical investigation in the case of the Rev. Jno. A. Gray has at last been commenced, and there is now a fair prospect that this matter, which has caused so much excitement in our community for several months past, will be settled in such a way that the public may know what is the truth and what is mere rumor.

As was noted in the GAZETTE of Saturday, yesterday morning at ten o'clock was fixed upon as the hour, and Christ Church, Penn street, as the place, for the commencement of the proceedings. Our representative, although not encouraged by the ministers to do so, made his appearance promptly and found

AN INTERESTING GROUP

hovering about the entrance to the Church on Eighth street. There were ministers and lawyers and reporters and the Chief of Police with an assistant, all apparently attracted by the one cause and each anxious for the exercise to begin.

Ministerial punctuality was not exhibited in a very flattering light as the hour whiled away and no movement was made toward the interior. Reportorial patience was almost exhausted by the delay, and undoubtedly would have succumbed but for the effervescence of humor which seemed to pervade the group, and which kept the whole party in tinder-boxly cheerful spirits until about eleven o'clock, when the tall form of the Presiding Elder, Dr. Dempsey, disappeared through the doorway followed by the remainder of the company.

LAWYERS, PREACHERS, POLICEMEN AND REPORTERS

in solid phalanx. Dr. Dempsey, heading the column wended his way through the church into the Trustees Room, a neat and cosily furnished apartment, capable of accommodating about fifty people. The room was filled without much ceremony, a couple of the Knights of the Note-Book securing a secluded corner and surreptitiously preparing for the business to follow.

Dr. Dempsey as soon as comparative order had been restored, kindly in manner, but evidently ruthless in intent, then closed the door; four of the representatives of the press being thus pressed out.

The room was occupied by the ministers who had been called upon the Committee, with a number of colleagues from about the cities, together with the counsel on both sides, the accused, reporters, and a limited number of spectators.

Dr. Dempsey called the assemblage to order, and

OPENED THE PROCEEDINGS

with an appropriate and touching prayer.

At the conclusion of this devotional exercise, he stated that owing to the absence of a regular secretary, it would be necessary to select a temporary secretary, for which office he suggested Rev. E. J. Pershing, who was accordingly chosen.

Dr. Pershing said the first business in order would be the announcement of

THE COMMITTEE

appointed by the Presiding Elder, Dr. Dempsey, to try the case in accordance with the instructions of the Conference.

Dr. Dempsey then named the following persons, who he had selected: Rev. C. R. Holler, Thomas McCleary, Thomas D. Storer, S. M. Hickmen, W. D. Stevens, E. M. Wood, T. N. Boyle, J. J. McIlvar, W. Darby.

"EXCUSE ME."

As soon as the announcement was made, Rev. Mr. Boyle rose and said: I ask to be excused from acting on that committee. I have reasons for asking this and I will assign them. I have been intimately acquainted with a gentleman who is the prosecutor interested, as lovers of their church, in this case, and I have conversed with a number of them in regard to this very matter, and I have expressed an opinion in regard to it. On these grounds, therefore, I asked to be excused from sitting on that committee.

Dr. Dempsey—I had but a short time to prepare this committee, and I had to select from among ministers near at home. I think Bro. Boyle could serve very well. It will be very hard to get persons who have in some sort of an opinion in regard to the case, but I think that Bro. Boyle, so far as I can learn, has mingled in it as little as anybody and has expressed himself as little.

Rev. Mr. Boyle—I have expressed a decided opinion, and would ask therefore to be excused.

Dr. Baird (Counsel for the prosecution)—I don't know that the Brothers are entitled to it, but I would ask him if his convictions are so strong that they would stop him from giving a righteous Christian verdict after he had heard the law and evidence. A man often in a court of justice, has an opinion, and yet that opinion may be changed when he comes to hear sworn testimony to the reverse of it. If Bro. Boyle can do that I am satisfied with him, no matter what his opinion is.

THE EXCUSE NOT RECEIVED.

Rev. Mr. Boyle—Well I can't say; I would not like to say that my opinion is such that it *could not be* changed by competent evidence, but I don't wish to be put in that position, I might have an unpleasant myself. I have told two or three brethren my opinion and it is known; now I don't want to be put in a false position by acting on this case when I have said what I think of it. Still I could render a verdict according to the evidence, but I believe in my own mind that I had better be relieved.

While this very interesting discussion had been progressing, the four Knights of the Pencil, who had been shut out, rebelled and quietly but determinedly made an attack upon the enemy, gaining an entrance to their works and distributing themselves within convenient hearing distance of the speakers, and where nothing might escape their observations. But alas! they had hardly commenced offensive operations, by unfolding huge reams of paper and transforming their hats into tables, when the vigilance of Dr. Dempsey was aroused, and he cut short the discussion by remarking: "Before going any further, brethren, I wish to make a remark. There has been some discussion as to the propriety of making this

A SECRET SESSION.

You all know that it has always been the policy of the Church in an investigation of this kind to sit with closed doors. You know that my opinion is that that policy is the best, but in this case if both parties were agreed I might waive my own strong convictions, and have the investigation conducted in open session. But the parties conducting this case are not all agreed. One party is in favor of admitting one or two reporters, and would like that to be the arrangement. Both are willing to admit ministers of our own Conference, but none of us are in favor of admitting the general public. In that case I will decide that no reporters or outsiders are admitted, and I hope that the reporters who have been taking notes will make no use of them.

Dr. Baird—Are we to understand that that is the final decision? Have the Committee no voice in the matter?

Dr. Dempsey—Certainly they have. I merely give that as my decision, and

THE COMMITTEE MAY DECIDE

otherwise, if it is deemed advisable. But until they do make a decision, I shall rule, that we will do our own reporting.

Dr. C. A. Holmes (a ministerial spectator)—If you will allow an outsider to say a word, I would suggest that we all retire from this room and let the Committee fix that matter alone. I for one will retire, as I do not wish to intrude.

Dr. Dempsey—That will be the best plan to decide it, and I hope all but the members of the Committee will now retire.

In pursuance of this admonition, the reporters, with the consolidated rich, which would have meited any but the most obdurate hearts.

SLOWLY GATHERED THEMSELVES UP,

and sought refuge in another apartment along with the ministers who were not of the chosen nine. Here, in anxious expectancy, occasionally lightening the weariness of waiting with a faint attempt at cheerfulness, which only made the gloom thereafter more saddening, they "possessed their souls" but not in patience, for about an hour. Occasional pilgrimages were made in the direction of the chamber where the deliberations were going on, but affairs were so quiet that not the faintest murmur could be heard. Now and then mysteriously would a door open, revealing half glimpses of the "most grave and reverend seigneurs," apparently in deep consulting, but no friendly messenger came with the reviving intelligence of a free admission.

At length the

DOOR WAS OPENED WIDE,

and a cordial invitation was extended to the press gang, who were elate with pleasure. Burns has said that

"Pleasures are like poppies spread,
You seize the flower, it's bloom is shed."

And so it proved with the reporters. Their pleasure suddenly fled when the Secretary, in his hardest of tones, announced that the Committee had passed a resolution to the effect that, "It is arranged that each party shall have a reporter for itself; to take an exact report of the trial verbally, the same as the official report. These reports to be at the pleasure of the parties themselves, but in no case to be given to the public until the investigation is closed."

It was stated that the committee had had an earnest consultation over the matter, and while desirous that the public should be made acquainted with the facts in the case, desired yet to avoid the unenviable notoriety of a general public trial. They had agreed upon the compromise as the best they saw thought would meet every end.

It was further understood, although it was not officially stated, that the prosecution

FAVORED ADMITTING ALL

the reporters, but the defense objected on the ground that if the evidence was published piecemeal daily it would work to the injury of the defendant, as the public would form an opinion on the whole evidence, and be influenced then that all the evidence be published at once.

The reporters, of course, were dissatisfied with this arrangement, but as there was no help for it, accepted the situation with the best grace possible.

In pursuance of the agreement, the counsel held a short consultation which resulted in the selection of Mr. C. E. Locke of the *Chronicle* and W. B. Horner of the *Gazette* as the reporters, the former for the defense and the latter for the prosecution. The Committee then adjourned for dinner until two o'clock, the preliminary stages of the trial being thus arranged for the afternoon.

They re-assembled promptly at the hour named in the afternoon and proceeded with the business in hand in regular order—around which, however, we must throw the veil, for perhaps, but a few days. When the case is concluded then we shall furnish our readers with a full and accurate report of the proceedings. Our reporter is *not* as has been said, bound by any pledge not to publish, but has been some discussion as to the propriety of making this

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